ARIS THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 1988

Kangoon

Yields to

**Protesters** 

Martial Law Ends

In Capital, Plan

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — Burma's embat-

tled president, U Maung Maung

announced Wednesday night that martial law had been lifted in the

capital city of Rangoon and said a party congress would decide next month whether to call a popular

referendum on ending single-party

in Bangkok, U Maung Maung, who

last week was named Burma's first

civilian president in 26 years in the

face of growing unrest, seemed to

give his personal endorsement to the idea of multiparty government. He said that he and the entire

ruling party central committee

month's party congress rejected the

U Maung Maung's remarks came as student-led anti-govern-

ment protests appeared to be

Originally fueled by rising dis-

content over the dismal state of the economy last year, the protests

have lately taken on a decidedly political content, with young dem-

onstrators advocating, among other things, Western-style liberal de-

mocracy and an end to the rigid

workers and bank employees

joined the students' call for a na-

tionwide general strike, bringing

the capital and other cities to a

Hundreds of thousands of dem-

onstrators converged on the center

of Rangoon, chanting "Down with socialism" and "We want democra-

cy," according to reports from news agencies and Western diplo-

Wednesday's protest was de-scribed as one of the largest yet,

with some diplomats estimating

that as many as a million people

might have thronged Rangoon's

When army troops that had been

deployed in Rangoon began piling into their trucks after martial law

was officially lifted, witnesses said,

thousands of the demonstrators chanted, "We have won!" U Manng Maung said the ruling

Burma Socialist Program Party

would convene a congress Sept. 12

at which members would be asked

whether the referendum should be

By pledging to quit if the referen-dum idea was rejected, U Maung Maung appeared to be trying to pressure the party into accepting what would amount to a funda-

mental change in the way the na-

tion is governed. If the plan is re-

jected, he said, he will resign immediately along with the other 14 members of the party's ruling

U Maung Maung pointed out that U Ne Win initially posed the

idea for the referendum last month

before stepping down as the Bur-mese leader, but the party rejected

it and instead selected a hardliner,

U Sein Lwin, to replace him. U

Sein Lwin, however, lasted only

two weeks before being forced

Diplomats in Rangoon said U Maung Maung met early Wednes-day morning with U Ne Win before putting forth the referendum idea

in his radio speech Wednesday eve-

If the people voting in the referendum choose multiparty democracy for Burma, U Maung Maung

said, the national legislature, or People's Assembly, will be called

back into emergency session to en-act a new election law.

soon as possible," he said.

"General elections will be held as

He added that neither he nor any

current member of the government

from power.

central executive committee.

virtual standstill.

state control of the economy. On Wednesday, government

idea of a referendum.

resign immediately if next

For Vote Gains

**ESTABLISHED 1887** 

No. 32,814

Gdansk in 1988: Old Fervor Is Abser

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Past Service GDANSK, Poland — "Come with us!" shouted the young workers as they marched through the Lenin shipyard, waving a red and white Polish flag and urging fellow

workers to go out on strike.

It was a shout that went up at the what passes for normality in the same shipyard in 1970 and 1980 and changed the course of Polish political history.

On this occasion, however, there were many workers who did not respond to the famous rallying cry that toppled two Communist Party leaders, Władysław Gonnika in 1970 and Edward Gierek in 1980.

For a reporter who was present at the beginning of the great strike of August 1980, which gave birth to the Solidarity movement, the con-

Kiosk

**Drive Renewed** 

By Armenians

MOSCOW (AP) - Thou-

sands of residents of the Na-gorno-Karabakh Autonomous

Region rallied Wednesday to

revive a campaign for annex-ation of their disputed region

to Armenia, and the region's

legislature voted to pass the

grievances on to the central

The protest and the legisla-

tive action ended a month of

relative quiet in the Caucasus

Mountains area of the south-

ern Soviet Union. The Arme-

nian majority of the region has

sought to break away from the

republic of Azerbaijan and be

as minister of defense in

sea that killed 30. Page 6.

Michael S. Dukakis attacked

the Reagan administration for

its economic policies. Page 3.

Eritrean rebel forces are re-

ported to be gaining ground in Ethiopia. Page 6.

Researchers are closing in iso-

lating the clusive stem cell in

the marrow of bones. Page 7.

A respected U.K. institute

urged the government to raise

taxes to cool runaway consum-

The Dollar

Pound 1.6855

1.8825

133.85

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Business/Finance

**General News** 

transferred to Armenia.

leadership in Moscow.

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BRATTAN HELL TEN

startling. In a way, they sum up mosphere has been very different. hard-core Solidarity supporters how Poland has changed in the last. The strike of August 1980 released and those who have lost their sense eight years of labor upheavals, a passionate outpouring of pent-up of commitment to the first indemartial law and gradual return to

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

Communist world. Superficially, the scene at the shipyard's much-photographed Gate No. 2 in the last few days is similar to the scene in 1980. There are flowers, banners announcing "Occupation Strike" and pictures of the Polish-born pope, John Paul II, and the Black Madonna, Po-land's most venerated icon. Work-

emotion. For two weeks, the shipyard was the stage for a nonstop political seminar. Even Communist Party members joined the strike.

This time, apart from several hundred workers milling around the shipyard gate, few people seemed actively involved. Some slept on the grass or played cards. working desultorily. Of course, there were divisions among workers in 1980, too. Older workers Were more cautions, more conservative than younger ones.

But this time, the divisions seem to run deeper - between the haves and the have-nots, between the ide-

Inside the yard, however, the at- alistic and the cynical, between the pendent union in a Communist country.

> The government of General of General of the divisions, not just in the Lenin shipvard but all over Poland. Exploiting these divisions is central to the government's strategy for breaking what has developed into the most serious outbreak of labor strife here since the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

After Solidarity activists declared the strike at the shipyard on Monday morning, the management

See STRIKE, Page 2

# Poland Gaining Over Strikes

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service
WARSAW — The Communist

anthorities and supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union struggled Wednesday for control of enterprises around Poland, with strikes in six coal mines ending even as new ones erupted in several

Police operations in the Silesian mining district of Walbrych and the Baltic port of Szczecin forced an end to three strikes, official re-

pied enterprises peacefully after the riot squads moved in. Over all, the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski appeared to retain the initiative as it pressed

In Hungary, miners end a brief strike over income tax. Page 2.

a strategy of breaking the weakest strikes with police operations and slowly raising the pressure against the strongholds of unrest in the coal mines around Jastrzebie and in the port of Szczecin.

With police pressure growing Seven people were reported de-tained in Walbrych, but in both to have abandoned strikes. But cities strikers walked out of occu-eight coal mines remained on

strike, and unrest also spread in the port of Gdansk and the Lenin steel mill near Krakow.

By early Wednesday evening, both government and opposition spokesmen said they were strug-gling to keep up with new develop-ments in the see-saw conflict, which centers on Solidarity's demand for legalization.

"The strike situation is wavering," said Adam Michnik, a leading dissident, acting as a spokesman for Solidarity in Gdansk.

Late Wednesday morning, a convoy of more than 60 police vehicles including water cannon and troop See POLAND, Page 2



# A Storm Erupts in Israel Over U.S. Warning on Deportations

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A storm crupted in Israel on Wednesday over musually harsh criticism that the United States directed at Israel earlier in the week for its policy of expelling Palestinians. Israel reject-

A week ago, the government de-ported four Palestinians and issued expulsion orders for 25 more, by sions the norm rather than the exsince the Palestinian uprising be-

deportations, Renters reported she added.]

dollar's prolonged ascent and the

Deutsche mark's weakness may be

Economists said interest rates

scheduled after the meeting, which

president, Karl Otto Pohl.

losing force.

pulsion orders are carried out, they will raise to total in 1988 to 60, according to the State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley. ['That appears to make expul-

A once quiet Arab village in the West Bank is now a center of hate and militancy. Page 6.

far the largest deportation order ception," she said. "We are shocked by the government of Isragan last winter.

[The United States stepped up 25 Palestinians." A policy of expul-erriprians on Wednesday of Israel's sions "exacerbates the situation,"

On Monday, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, met with Oded Eran, deputy chief of mission in the Israeli Embassy in Washington and told him that Israel should reconsider its deportation orders or "damage to our ollateral relations will occur."

U.S. diplomatic statements of that sort to close allies like Israel are extraordinarily rare. The U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas R. Pickering, met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Wednesday, and although he reaffirmed Mr. Whitehead's comments, he also said he was sorry the diplomatic exchange had been made public.

dent in Israel, partisan political to continue deporting people conbickering broke out about who sidered dangerous. The prime min-"leaked" the substance of the criticism. Accusations centered on the Foreign Ministry, headed by the licy and justification for acting Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres. against those inciters" and added Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres.

Officials from the conservative that the Supreme Court had recent-Likud bloc suggested that the min- ly ruled in favor of the policy. istry had made the comments public to embarrass Mr. Shamir as the told the prime minister the criti-Israeli elections on Nov. 1 neared. cism "was supposed to be secret. The Foreign Ministry would not and he was sorry it was published." say whether that assertion was true or false, but pointed out that Mr. have said the deportation policy is Peres and others in the Labor Party a violation of international law, support the deportation policy. specifically the Geneva Conven-in any case, Mr. Shamir told Mr. tion of 1949. As Israel often does, it

As with with every notable inci- Pickering that Israel fully intended said Israeli law took precedence over international law. Besides, Israeli radio reported, ister's press adviser, Avi Pazner,

the government "countered that said Mr. Shamir "explained our pothe Geneva Convention article on deportations "was written after World War II and was intended to prevent Nazi-style mass deportations for the purposes of extermi-Mr. Pazner said Mr. Pickering nation, enslavement and economic exploitation."

Two more Palestinians died in rioting on Tuesday night and The United States and others Wednesday, bringing the uprising's death toll to at least 227.

On Tuesday night, Palestinians See PROTEST, Page 2

# **New Factors Complicate Bundesbank Rate Move**

## South African Army: Its Image Is Challenged

By Bernard E. Trainor New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The reputation
the South African Army as an of the South African Army as an invincible force has been challenged by the war along the Ango-lan-Namibian border.

Although the Pretoria government has the strongest fighting force in the region, it was forced to reappraise its position when Cuban

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

reinforcements arrived in southern Angola a few months ago. The reassessment apparently contributed might be too high. to South Africa's agreement to a cease-fire carrier in August.

Specialists on the continent's military situation say the prospect Brazzaville, Congo, Cuban and of more fighting apparently South African forces continued to brought Pretoria's leaders to the face each other on the Angola-Napoint at which they were willing to mibia border, with both sides unagree formally to the cease fire and certain that the other really intends agree to make from the disputed ter- to abide by a withdrawal agreeritory of South-West Africa, or Nament. mibia, which Pretoria has ruled for elections there within seven for the Cubans.

The South African decision to accept a truce agreement also reflects the nation's war-weariness equal on the African continent in and public sensitivity to casualties in an army made up primarily of conscripts and reservists, factors that were evident during a threeweek trip to South Africa and the border area earlier this summer.

For 13 years, South African forces stationed in Namibia had

roamed southern Angola, attacking But the South Africans' freedom

to move ended four months ago when Cuba, an ally of Angola, began sending 12,000 additional sol-diers there to join the 37,000 Cuban soldiers already in the country.

Although the South Africans strengthened their forces and clashed with the Cubans across the border, in general Pretoria reacted cantiously, apparently feeling that the price of more fierce fighting

As the South Africans, the Angolans and the Cubans began a threeday round of talks Wednesday in

South Africa's armed forces conmore than 70 years, and permit free sider themselves more than a match

In the words of their commander, General Jannie J. Geldenhuvs. terms of operational efficiency and combat readiness."

Until recently, that claim went largely unchallenged.

The anny has been a strong one, not just in comparison to its region-

See PRETORIA, Page 2

around the world are focusing on By Ferdinand Protzman the meeting and some market parutonai Herald Tribune -FRANKFURT — The Bundesticipants said they believed the West German central bank would bank, West Germany's central bank, is facing a tough decision raise either its key discount rate, currently at 3 percent, or its Lom-Thursday on whether to raise its key lending rates amid signs that the factors that have powered the hard lending rate, now at 5 percent,

The U.S. trade bill may strengthen the government's hand. Page 5.

in a bid to boost the mark and put the brakes on the dollar. But such a decision has been

and recent currency-market developments would top the agenda when the Bundesbank's policy-setmade more difficult by a number of ting central bank council meets Thursday after a four-week sumrecent developments, including heavy and coordinated centralbank intervention over the past five mer recess. A news conference is trading sessions, fresh data indicating that U.S. economic growth is will be chaired by the Bundesbank dowing while West Germany is enjoying an export boom, and com-ments from senior U.S. and Japa-Foreign exchange dealers nese financial officials indicating that they do not want the dollar to rise further.

Dealers said the mark gained ground and the dollar weakened following a comment Wednesday by the governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita. Mr. Sumita said he strongly expected the mark to stabilize soon because there was no special reason for it to weaken.

(Page 9.) He added that the mark's weakness was mainly the result of market speculation.

His remarks reinforced the view stated Tuesday by a senior U.S. See RATES, Page 13

Denktash, right, agreed to begin formal peace talks Sept. 15 Cuellar. The negotiations will be held in Nicosia. Page 2.

Greek and Turkish Cypriot Leaders Agree on Unification Talks Meeting in Geneva on Wednesday, the president of Cyprus, on unifying the divided island. Between them is the George Vassiliou, left, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de

## would run in those elections. Economics in the Reagan Era - a Matter of Gains and Losses

By Peter Passell New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- Has Reaganomics left Americans better off than they were eight years ago? Vice President George Bush offered a list of superlatives to the Republican convention last week that was only slightly marred by hyperbole.

Inflation is indeed down to 4 percent from 13 percent, and the banks' prime interest rate is less than half of the 21 percent briefly experienced during the credit crunch of 1981.

Mr. Bush slipped into the twilight zone while discussing plans to build on the Reagan administration's success in putting people to work. He would have a tough time finding Americans to fill the 30 million jobs he pledged to create in the next eight years, since total unemploy-ment is now 6.6 million and projected growth will add just 11 million more workers to the labor force by 1996. Yet. there is no denying that unemployment is at its lowest level since 1974.

Not every pocketbook statistic, however, reflects so rosily on the administration's performance. Wages, adjusted for inflation, have alipped since 1980 and now are about 10 percent below the peak of 1972. Thus Mr. Bush's claim that aver-

The Bush campaign has backed away from the vice president's promise to create 30 million new jobs. Page 3.

age family incomes are at a record high reflects only the fact that more households have mulitple earners.

Nor is there reason to be optimistic that wage stagnation will soon end. Productivity gains, which largely determine wage increases in the long run, have slowed to a crawl in the last two decades and show little sign of revival. And the rapidly accumulating U.S. debt to foreigners is sure to become a drag on domestic purchasing power.

Six years of steady economic growth have paid a spectacular dividend in em-

ployment. And, as most economists kets tightened? Barry Bluestone of the would have predicted, the benefits of University of Massachusetts and Bennett ight labor markets have been greatest for Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute cially well. those who traditionally suffer from job discrimination. Employment among blacks grew at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent from 1982 to 1987, compared with growth of 2.7 percent for the total

Family incomes have also fared relatively well during the Reagan boom. According to the Census Bureau, average household income before taxes in 1986 was \$30,759, about 10 percent more in real terms than in 1980. Households did

well in after-tax terms, 100. Increases in state income taxes and Social Security payroll taxes were virtually offset by the reduction in federal income taxes. The only catch: Most families have been forced to work harder to realize and enjoy the gain. Between 1980 and 1987, average wages, adjusted for inflation, fell 2 percent.

Why did wages fall, even as labor mar-

of Technology attributed the decline to the rise of the service economy. Oncehighly paid manufacturing employees, they said, are ending up as \$5-an-hour

Not so, said Mr. Bush. Jobs created since the last recession, he says, pay "an average of more than \$22,000 annually," one-third more than the current average

restaurant Workers.

Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, offered the middle ground.

Some good jobs have disappeared in autos, steel and other heavy manufacturing, Mrs. Norwood said, but many in that sector were in the low-wage category. On average, she added, the wage profile in industries with expanding employment is not very different from that in industries

that are shrinking. On the other hand, there is certainly no

The tough question for defenders of Reaganomics is why no gains in produc-

tivity have materialized. Output per hour worked in private business grew 1.4 percent annually between 1979 and 1986. That is a bit better

than the record from peak to peak in the previous business cycle, but less than half the average annual productivity gain enjoyed between 1948 and 1965. Even if the economy manages to return

to the healthy rate of productivity growth of the postwar years, the burden of past and current borrowing from foreigners to finance the trade deficit is bound to weigh heavily on future incomes.

By the end of this year, the external debt will exceed \$500 billion. Eliminating

the current \$150 billion annual deficit and paying the accumulated debt would cost a full percentage point of annual productivity improvements.

By Patrick E. Tyler

BAGHDAD - The Muiahidin Khalo. an irregular franian opposition force that has fought on the side of Iraq against Iran during the last year, is facing curbs or expulsion by Iraq under the terms by which Baghdad and Tehran say they want to end their war, according to diplomats.

In turn the diplomats added, Kurds from Iraq who led Iranian drives into Iraq's northern mountain ranges in 1987 and 1988 are being repressed as a United Nations-mandated cease-fire takes hold along the frontier.

Some powers had hoped that there would be "no winner and no loser" in the Iraq-Iran war. It now appears that the biggest losers are the Iranian and Kurdish "proxy" forces that the sides used in the battle, a Western analyst said.

Although these proxy forces played no significant role in most of the war, their impact on the battlefield was beginning to avoid high casualty rates at the front that could cause political turmoil.

The fate of both the Mujahidin Khalq and the Kurds is uncertain.

A spokesman for the Mujahidin Khalo said the rebel force would continue to fight for the overthrow of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian Islamic leader. The rebel force had fielded 10,000 to 15,000 fighters on the frontier.

Although nominally an independent resistance movement, diplomats in Baghdad say the Mujahidin Khalq is controlled by the Iraqi high command.

A spokesman of the anti-Khomeini force, Ali Reza Jafarzadeh, said: "Our goals have not changed. We will continue our struggle, even if there is peace, until we overthrow the Khomeini regime." If Iran and Iraq sign a peace treaty, he

added, the rebels will "use new tactics." Baghdad and Tehran have specified noninterference in internal affairs as an essential element in any peace accord.

Mr. Jafarzadeh said the Mujahidin Khalq had no plans to leave Baghdad. He said it was still possible the peace process be felt this year, as Iran and Iraq sought to could break down, creating a new opportunity for another operation against Iran. Such an operation, begun on July 25, by counterattacking Iranians, who rallied

Army broke through Iranian lines. It sent a large armored column of Mujahidin Khalq on a three-day, 145-kilometer (90-mile) drive aimed at seizing Bakhtaran, a provincial capital formerly known as Kerman-

The outcome was the deepest penetration of Iranian territory during the eight-

Western officials consider the assault a result of a joint decision by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Massoud Rajavi. the Mujahidin Khalq leader, to test support in Iran for a "liberating army."

But after impressive gains, which Western analysts said were made possible by Iraqi armor, air strikes, supply aid and the element of surprise, "the operation totally friled." a diplomat said.

The Mujahidin Khalq encountered strong opposition around the towns of Islamabad and Karand. As one part of the attack force made a final dash up the road from Islamabad to Bakhtaran, Western officials said, it was surrounded and mauled

One Westerner said that up to 2,500 Mujahidin Khalq members were killed in the offensive. The force acknowledges 1,000 dead or missing. Tehran's final report was that 1,734 attackers were killed.

Still, the Iranian rebel force insists that the offensive was a victory, one that shook the leadership in Tehran. A campaign of repression followed, rebel spokesmen said, including secret executions and public hangings of suspected Mujahidin Khalq

"When you consider the impact we had," Mr. Jafarzadeh said, "it was worth

Should peace talks in Geneva produce an accord committing the parties to noninwar it operates out of Baghdad, Western of Dukan.

resettlement. Baghdad's intention is to demore easily monitor.

estimate that as many as 20,000 Kurds were arrested. have fled into Turkey in an area of junction with Iran and Iraq.

been laid to Kurds.

chemical weapons, and Western diplomats report evidence of this.

By some accounts, the strategy to break Kurdish resistance has resulted in a razing terference, the Mujahidin Khalq will not of Kurdish villages. This summer, Iraqi be able to continue even the propaganda troops began destroying houses in the town

Diplomats have reported Kurdish resi-For the Kurds of Iraq, there appears to dents in tent cities awaiting relocation to the face of Kurdistan" through large-scale highways, which state security forces could



SUDAN FLOODING CONTINUES - Burdened by a child and a bucket of non-contaminated drinking water, a Khartoum woman returning from the distribution point to which fire trucks are bringing water to the flood-stricken community.

**Hungarian Miners End** 

had ended a strike in protest of pay since the introduction of income

reductions caused by a new income tax on Jan. 1, their pay packets

tax after the government agreed to including bonuses had been re-

Compiled h: Our Staff From Dispatches

miners said on Wednesday they

radio said.

VIENNA - Hungarian coal

The radio quoted a spokesman

for several hundred miners from

work on Tuesday night. The move followed talks in Bu-

dapest between miners' representa-

tives, managers and the industry

sentatives of the government have

agreed about the resumption of

officially reported in Hungary

since the abortive 1956 anti-Com-

munist uprising.

The end came as some striking

Polish miners resumed work amid

signs that the authorities were gain-

ous labor unrest since 1981.

control of Poland's most seri-

Earlier the Hungarian govern-

ment had announced it was pre-

pared to meet most of the miners'

(Continued from Page 1)

"Striking Pecs miners and repre-

The strikes were the first to be

minister, Frigyes Berecz.

work," the radio said.

## Iran-Iraq Talks to Start Today in Geneva

GENEVA — Negotiators from improve its military position. Iraq and Iran, whose armies have been observing a cease-fire since will depend only on the good intenSaturday, began arriving in Geneva tions of the other side." Mr. Aziz Iran Urges Sanctions on Wednesday for their first faceto-face talks since the Gulf War began eight years ago.

As they prepared to meet on Thursday with the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pèrez de Cuellar, an official in Baghdad indicated that Irag would press to extend its sovereignty over all of the long-disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the strategic deep-water channel that divides the southern oil fields of the two Gulf

"The trend is in that direction," said the official, interviewed in Baghdad before the Iraqi delegation's departure.

Such a negotiating gambit represents a serious increase in Iraqi demands. The Iraqi Army holds an overwhelming military advantage behind the newly imposed truce lines; Iran would likely react strongly to such a demand.

Iraqis point out that Iraq controlled the waterway for most of this century and relinquished half of it to Iran only under strong military pressure from Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in the mid-1970s. Under agreements in 1847, 1913 and 1937, Iraq controlled the waterway, the official said.

Late Wednesday, Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, led his delegation into Geneva. In an arrival statement, he alluded to Iraq's per- and Mr. Vassiliou's predecessor, sistent concern that Iran might have agreed to a cease-fire and

"The future of these negotiations said. He said Iraq expected "to reach a common understanding" of eace and how to put an agreement into effect, but he expressed concern about Iran's "concept of ac-

"Is it a turning point in accepting a peaceful relationship with Iraq as neighbors in the region," he asked, "or is it a tactical act?"

midnight. A large part of his dele-

The Tehran radio urged the Security Coucil on Wednesday to impose sanctions on Iraq after a UN report said Baghdad had used chemical weapons against Iranian

Iran's foreign minister, Ali Ak- northwest Iranian town of Oshnabar Velayati, was to arrive just after viveh showed that Iraq dropped bombs containing mustard gas on the town on Aug. 2.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia,

said the council should now impose "concrete punishment, especially an embargo on export of such

weapons to Iraq."

Iran said 2,680 civilians were wounded by chemical agents in the civilians, Reuters reported from raid on Oshnaviyeh. The town was attacked a day after another report A team of UN experts said Tues-day that their examination of pa-tients and bomb splinters in the Iran in June.

## Greek and Turkish Cypriot Leaders Agree on Negotiations in September

GENEVA — Formal peace talks duce a negotiated settlement by peace negotiations. on unifying the divided island of June 1, 1989, to end a division of Cyprus will open in Nicosia on Cyprus that began when Turkish said they recognize

Sept. 15. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, troops invaded the northern third the United Nations secretary-gen of the island in 1974 in response to eral, announced Wednesday. Mr. Pèrez de Cuellar, speaking to

a news conference after a lunch between President George Vassiliou of Cyprus and the Turkish Shook hands, and the secretary-general placed his hands on top of said the two men had agreed to meet without conditions. It was the first meeting between Cypriot president and a Turkish

Cypriot leader since January 1985, when talks between Mr. Denktash Spyros Kyprianou, collapsed.

Mr. Vassiliou and Mr. Denktash

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Herald Cribune

a coup by Greek-backed officers. After Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar read a

brief statement announcing the talks, the two leaders smiled and

Mr. Vassilion and Mr. Denktash, leader of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, will meet at the Turkish-Cypriot sides have called Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia, on for a unified federal republic, but the green line separating the Greek and Turkish sectors.

Oscar Camilion, the special representative of the secretary-general in

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said the two 1977 and 1979. The two docu-ments, intended to help restablish a property ownership and of settleunified federal republic, will serve ment.

said they were determined to pro- as a basis for the new round of

Mr. Vassiliou and Mr. Denktash said they recognized that the success of the talks depended on their "personal and continuous involvement" and agreed to meet frequently.

Cyprus has been divided since the invasion by Turkey. The Turkish northern state, recognized only by Ankara, declared its independence in 1983.

Both the Greek-Cypriot and the they acknowledge that deep mistrust and major stumbling blocks The peace talks will be led by must be overcome before the island can be reunited.

They disagree over a timetable Brief Strike Over Tax for the withdrawal of the 29,000 Turkish troops stationed in the men had reaffirmed their commit-ment to key documents signed in over provisions for the "three free-

#### PRETORIA: Army Challenged

al foes, but also by any objective

bolstered its reputation are the conscripts, backed up by a reserve spectacular, highly professional that includes almost every ableraids — with few losses — that it has conducted deep into Angola. The army's image of strength is also aided by its high-quality weap-

ons and equipment. ca over the fighting in Angola and tive duty after finishing secondary Namibia. Much of that fighting school. was done not by white South African soldiers but by black troops recruited in Namibia and by Angolan rebels, a practice that served to insulate many South Africans from

the heavy costs of the war. There are two battalions of black troops, the 101st Battalion and the for combat. 32d Battalion. The 32d Battalion is made up of Angolans who fled into South-West Africa after the Marxist regime took control of Angola on the departure of the Portuguese. The 101st Battalion is composed of blacks from Namibia, many of whom are former guerrillas who

South Africans have become more conscious of the war in the last year as white combat units suffered an unaccustomed number of casualties.

South Africa's organized army is only 76 years old, but it has a long militia tradition based on a Boer custom that all able-bodied Afrikaners shoulder arms in times of trou-

It is a nation in arms, where white men serve in some form of military organization from youth until old age: after finishing their two years of active duty, all soldiers are assigned to various categories

(Continued from Page 1)

said, a boy of 12. Alaa Abu Foul,

who lived in the Gaza Strip and

had meningitis, died as a result of

On Wednesday, Hani Alshami,

43. died after a fight with soldiers.

■ Israel to Stop PLO Funds

senior Israeli official warned

Yasser Arafat, pledged to pay offi-

Israel will stop Palestine Libera-

tear-gas inhalation.

ed from Jerusalem.

PROTEST: A Storm in Israel

tion Organization money from in force in the occupied territories

reaching the occupied territories, a will remain the same until they

cials left without salaries after Jor- lating that more than 21,000 Pales-

dan cut its links with the West tinian civil servants or contract em-

Bank. Agence France-Press report-ployees who were on the Jordanian

fat will not change anything," said salaries, would remain in place.

"The declarations of Yasser Ara- by Jordan to stop their monthly

Wednesday after the PLO chief, the Palestinian legislative body."

The South African Army is led by career officers commanding Among the successes that have troops who are mostly two-year

ber 71,000, most of them white Af-Until recently, few complaints rikaans- and English-speaking were voiced in public in South Afriteen-agers who serve two years' ac-

While blacks are not drafted, the army has a few segregated units totaling about 5,000 men, used primarily for internal security in the black townships. White soldiers are also trained for internal security roles but their training is primarily

Opposition to conscription is growing among those South African whites who oppose apartheid and view the army as an instrument of oppression. Earlier in August, about 140 white men refused to serve in the armed forces, risking six-year prison terms.

Although resistance to the draft is not yet widespread, the government on Monday restricted an antidraft organization, and some conscripts express moral reservations if their army duties include putting down demonstrations in the black

Despite the cease-fire along the Angolan border, South African professional soldiers say their nation has never faced a greater threat

Officers appear almost unanimous in the belief that if their army leaves Namibia, the territory will

Mr. Pazner, the spokesman for

His remarks came one day after

Mr. Arafat signed in Baghdad a set

of preliminary measures accepting

responsibility for the Israeli-occu-

made available in the Iraqi capital

that the "laws, rules and decisions

have been amended or annulled by

He also signed a measure supu-

government payroll until a decision

Mr. Arafat affirmed in a text

Prime Minister Shamir.

pied territories.

responded by drawing up lists of people prepared to go on working. This provoked several dozen Solof defeat and feel that they have

idarity supporters to march from one department of the shipyard to another, arguing with workers who had signed the list.

Solidarity existed before, but it only led to martial law," one work-er said. "We're willing to struggle, but for things that are important to us here, not just to support miners who have gone on strike in Silesia. They earn twice as much as we do." Such statements would have

sounded heretical in August 1980. Since his military crackdown, General Jaruzelski has failed to put into effect economic changes or take measures that would improve the living standards of ordinary Poles significantly. For most Poles. things are getting worse.
But what the general has

achieved, through a skillful mixture of repression and concessions, is an atomization of society. The slogan "Solidarity" does not have the unifying appeal it once did.

Paradoxically, economic hardships may have increased divisions redefined the terms of debate beamong Polish workers. One of the tween the Communist leadership biggest ideological splits on display at the Lenin shipyard this week has been between workers who have received apartments and others still on waiting lists stretching past the year 2000

'Why should I strike?" a middleaged worker said. "I already have but to reject what he heard. an apartment."

The strikes of last spring and this summer have revealed a new, potentially explosive social class: young workers who had no direct young workers who had no direc experience of the Solidarity period. political demands.

STRIKE: Old Fervor Is Absent From 18 to 26 years old, these workers have not felt the bitterness

demands but considered some of

Reports of strikes in Hungary

have been rare since the anti-Soviet

uprising in 1956. But scattered la-

porting of the miners' stoppage ap-peared to reflect the growing open-

the stoppage began when 150 min-ers in the Mescek colliery halted work at Komlo, 10 miles (16 kilo-

meters) north of the town of Pecs,

more workers on the day shift re-

fused to go down to the pithead

and the sloppage then spread.
MTI and Budapest radio said a

major grievance was computation

of personal income tax introduced

Jan. 1 as part of Mr. Grosz's efforts

to curb Hungary's \$18 billion gross

foreign debt and to stimulate the

The state radio said that 150

close to the Yugoslav border.

The state news agency MTl said

ness of Hungarian media.

them outside its competence.

little to lose by going on strike. In August 1980, Gdansk strikers presented the government with 21 demands, ranging from free unions to freedom for political prisoners. This strike had only one demand:

"If this strike was properly orgamands, then I would support it," said a worker in one of the departments, resisting calls to join the strikers. "But what's the point of it when only half the crew joins in and we don't ask for anything that we have a chance of getting?

ly hidebound country it was up until 1980. Thanks to Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church, Poland is a pluralistic society. Vigorous, uncensored debate takes place all the time, not only between the government and the opposition, but also among the opposi-

The ideological relaxation has and society. In 1980, government propaganda had become surrealistic: television news was reporting economic triumphs at a time when the country was facing its gravest crisis since World War II. Any thinking person had little option

This week, by contrast, the propaganda line is more sophisticated. This seems to have encouraged or-

## WORLD BRIEFS

## turned into one of the most spectacular, if tens of thousands of militants in the Revobrief, offensives of the war when the Iraqi lutionary Guards. populate mountain regions of more than a million Kurds, a people who have struggled Arrests Are Made in IRA Bombing million Kurds, a people who have struggled Arrests Are Made in IRA Bombing

long for autonomy.

According to diplomats, the Iraqi Army bombing that killed eight British soldiers in Northern Ireland arms bombing that killed eight British soldiers in Northern Ireland arrested several men Wednesday in dawn raids.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said several men were arrested for las. Travelers returning from the area requestioning about terrorism in County Tyrone, where the soldiers' bus ported heavy fighting. Turkish authorities was blown up Saturday near Omagh. British press reports said eight men

were arresten.

Two policeman were slightly wounded Wednesday about 50 kilometers

(30 miles) from the site of the Omagh bombing when a parked van bless
up as their patrol car passed. And in Belfast, army bomb disposal experts and Irbil, a Kurdish city, in August have exploded two suspected car bombs left outside police stations.

## Kurds have accused the Iraqis of using A Brazilian Dies in Channel Swim

LONDON (Reuters) - A Brazilian woman, one of nine swims trying to cross from Britain to France, collapsed and died, officials

reported Wednesday. The victim, Renata Agondi, 20, of São Paulo, was eight miles (13) kilometers) off the French coast on Tuesday when she collapsed and was pulled aboard her escort boat. A Royal Air Force helicopter winched her up and the crew tried to revive her, but she died on the way to a Calbric

hospital. A medical officer for the Channel Swimming Association, which had For the Kurds of Iraq, there appears to dents in tent cities awaiting relocation to be little to forestall Iraqi plans "to remake the face of Kurdistan" through large-scale highways, which state security forces could and hypothermia were possible factors in her death. She was the annual state and highways, which state security forces could and hypothermia were possible factors in her death. She was the annual state and highways, which state security forces could and hypothermia were possible factors in her death. She was the annual state and highways are possible factors in her death. person known to have died since 1952 trying to conquer the 21-miles

State of Emergency Is Lifted in Christ
SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Chile's military government said Wednes day that it was lifting its state of emergency, six weeks before a plebisage

on continued military rule.

Interior Minister Sergio Fernández, who made the amnountment said
the government was also ending a state of danger to the internal peace,
which gave the government additional powers to restrict civil inserties. The decision was based on the current situation of the country and the renewed and solid institutional structure that has been established, he

#### Soviet Paper Details 1939 Nazi Pact

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet daily Sovietskaya Rossiya published a detailed account Wednesday of a secret accord between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union that resulted in the 1940 takeover of Estonia, Latva

The report appeared a day after hundreds of thousands of people in the three Baltic republics gathered in authorized rallies to protest the Pists pact signed by the German foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbenido, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister.

A full-page article provided the first opportunity for many Soviet citizens to learn details of the 1939 pact, which led to the invasion of Poland, World War II and the 1940 Soviet takeover of the Bellic republics. Baltic republic newspaper have published details of secret protocols to the 1939 German-Soviet nonaggression treaty, involving agreement on spheres of influence affecting the Baltic republics.

#### For the Record

Zambia will hold legislative and presidential elections Oct. 26, officials said Tuesday in Lusaka. Although Zambia is a one-party state, several candidates can contest in each parliamentary constituency. (Reviews).

A young East German evaded shots fired by border guards and crossed. A young East German evaded shots fired by occur guards, the Bayar-the frontier unhart Tuesday to Bayaria from Czechoslovakia, the Bayar-Realess

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Emirates Airline, a Dubai-based carrier, is to start operating flights to Iraq and Iran after the cease-fire in the Gulf, a company official said Wednesday. It plans flights from Dubai to the Iranian cities of Tehean. Shiraz and Bandar Abbas.

Iran Air is set to resume flights to Kuwait in September, taking advantage of the truce. The Kuwaiti daily As Seyassah said Kuwait's Civil Aviation Authority and Kuwait Airways were also preparing for a

resumption in flights to Iran.

"Driving in the U.S.A.," a pamphlet by two British journalists, will fryto dispel some of the mystery of motoring the American way for British vacationers. The booklet is filled with surprises about how much Britans. do not know about U.S. driving, such as toll roads, the fact that cars with automatic transmissions "creep forward" if the brake is not press that speeding can mean fines. The authors, Tim Symonds and Lesley.

The miners had complained that

Abdela, said 300,000 copies of their booklet had been distributed to travel. agencies and airlines.

## Swede Reports Emigré the Pees coal-producing region in southern Hungary as saying the strike was over. They had stopped ry in 1969, in 1977 and in 1980-81. Saw Wallenberg in '86' Wednesday's relatively swift re-

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service LONDON -- A Swedish businessman and novelist presented the Swedish government with new evidence Wednesday that he said showed that Raoui Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat presumed to have disappeared in Soviet prisons

after saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis in the closing days of World War II, was alive as recently as 1986 and might well be alive today. Kenne Fant, a novelist and former president of Sweden's largest film studio, Svensk Film Industri,

said he had been conducting research into the Wallenberg case for six years, interviewing 63 Russian émigrés, mostly dissidents in Britain, France and the United States. Mr. Fant said that according to a reliable informant now in the West,

an old Scandinavian diplomat" who had helped save Jews in Buda-pest at the end of the war was treated for frostbite at the hospital of a large Soviet prison camp in Blagoveshchensk, near the Chinese border, on Dec. 22, 1986. Because the official Soviet posi-

tion is that Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack in prison in 1947 at the age of 35, Mr. Fant said, the person in the hospital in 1986 would have been given another name, but he could "hardly be any-body else but Raoul Wallenberg." close the name of the informant, because the person had relatives tral nation in the war.

Mr. Fant said he could not dis-

living in the Soviet Union. But he said he had given the Swedish Foreign Ministry the names of all the émigrés he had interviewed.
"I've become convinced that

Wallenberg was alive as recently as December 1986," Mr. Fant said in a telephone interview from Stockholm. "And I think it's probable that he is alive."

There have been several previous reported sightings of Mr. Wallenberg dating up to the late 1970s. Wollrath Tham, the Foreign Ministry official in charge of re-search into the Wallenberg case, said it was premature to assess the significance of Mr. Fant's information, since his documents had been presented to the Swedish govern-ment only Wednesday morning.

"But we're certainly going to look into it." Mr. Tham said. "The file on Raoul Wallenberg remains A member of a prominent Swed. ish family of bankers and industri-alists, Mr. Wallenberg would have

been 76 years old Wednesday. Sweden sent him to Budapest in mid-1944 at the request of the United States War Refugee Board and World Jewish Congress to try to save Hungarian Jews from de-portation to Nazi death camps. Through a combination of ingenuity and heroism, he issued Swedish working papers to about 20,000 Jews and indirectly helped perhaps 100,000 others escape, protecting many of them in houses hung with the national flag of Sweden, a neu-

## e have a chance of getting." This is no longer the ideologicalPOLAND: Warsaw Gains Edge

(Continued from Page 1) carriers, were moving toward Gdansk from nearby Eblag. The Solidarity chief, Lech Wa-

lesa, continued to lead a weak but symbolically important strike there in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarity union eight years ago this month.

Government officials confirmed that a strike in the port had spread to shut down divisions that had been operating since the stoppage began on Monday. Although state television report-

ed that work continued at some docks, the new development appeared to leave two of Poland's three major ports incapacitated.

In addition, new stoppages be-

nine-day strike last May. A previous strike attempt failed there Tuesday, and it was unclear late Wednesday whether the new protest would take hold.

In a press statement, the Communist Party's ruling Politburo expressed deep concern over the mounting losses" from the strikes and, in a conciliatory step, ac-knowledged that a program for economic change pursued this year had failed.

The Politburo said the leadership felt "profound concern over the persisting shortages of various consumer goods, the threat to the standard of living of some social groups, glaring income dispari-

It noted shortcomings in price and income policy and added that efforts to form a patriotic coalition for change with church and opposidustrial enterprise and the site of a tion groups would continue.

working than 2: any name in our bistory. Mr. Dukakis said, repeat-Bush Econo Qualifies **Jo** By Louis Uchitelle

Dukakis F

New Econ

By Andrew Rosenthal

WASHINGTON - GOVERNOR

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WASHINGTON Governor Washington a new contents patra-

ousm to the nation werkers on wednesday and took the Rengan

Wednesday and team for change administration to take for change and failing family in-

Seeking to seize the traditionally

nical economic issue from the

rifical economic 1880s from the Republicans, who have based their campaign on the nation's prespections of the particular passident Research

runder President Remain Rengan.

fruncia riconali i starki) Mr. Dukakis Presented a starki)

Mr. Dukano processed a starkly different picture of the state of the conomy and said it was the Deriko-

economy and some it was and Defficients of the Republicans, who can not the United States, want to rebuild the United States.

Today, we have more recepte

NEW YORK - The compaign d Vice President George Bush has a vec resument of Bush's docbacked away from vir. Outsit's experiences in anion that one of his "missions as president will be to create 30 million new jobs in eight years.

Robert Zoellick, sentor economical to the position of the po is advised on the Bush campaign r anner on the when Mr. Bush used the figure := his accepand spech for the Republican presidential nomination last week. he intended to express a general goal rather than a specific promise. There mellion represents "40 34pration or a goal, even if the interal parameter active ed. Mr. Zoeilick

"A goal is something you try to achieve and even if you don't." he said won are at least moving in the right direction " Mr. Bush said in his speech fast Thursday at the Republican National Convention of New Orleans that he wanted to commune the tob growth of the Reagan years. About

17 million are 100 - nave been created since the end of the last recession in 1982 "My mission." he said. "is 30 in eight — 30 million new Jobs in the

next eight veats. The declaration came as a surprise to Martin Feldstein of Harvard University and Michael J. Boskin of Stanford Craversity, the candidate's two most promunent

outside economic 20175075 Both men said Tuesday that they endorsed Mr. Bush's general goal of providing jobs for everyone who

wants to work. But Mr. Feldstein is recorted to have objected to the use of so specific, and so large, a number as 30

There is no point in talking. about specific numbers because you don't know new many people are going to want work." said Mr. Feldstein, who is a former chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers. -Mr. Boskin said. "Thirty million

is centainly at the optimistic end of the spectrum." Many economists argue that the figure is wildly unrealistic because there would not be enough people in the labor force to fill 30 million jobs, unless the country is opened

to huge immigration. "I don't think you should do

THE HU

In California, Reag LOS ANGELES (Combined Disposallying California Republicans between party's presidential nominee, said prepared to lead America into the ne Mr. Reagan made the remarks with

men met privately in the president's leaders, and Mr. Reagan have seen his leadership and vision. some of the most sensitive and diffic let me or the country down." Mr. Resean scorned the Democ licked a three-headed ticket that

reference to the party's candidate. nuning mate. Senator Lloyd Bentsea a real of Mr. Dukakis's in the point Bush, Heckled, De PORTLAND. Oregon (WP) — Vibelore a large and unruly crowd, has are bad news for the Democratic

Contending that peace is breaking is strong the Republican president saids that packed Pioneer Courthou And La my opponents. They can't And things aren't going to get worse For the first time since his nominal for the first time since his nominal his Bush's speech by waving placed and "No more lies," and "No more lies, in a speech in Sacramento in his high his been criticized by his Dema S. Dukakis, "I do believe fervently." Dilakis of do believe fervently opponent that teachers should Allegance to the flag of the United ?

leace to join him in saying the p erall intervation

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though the retrenchment is de-

signed primarily to protect U.S.

personnel, it coincides with a growing belief that General Noriega,

who was indicted in February by

two federal grand juries on charges

of involvement in drug trafficking,

is likely to remain in power longer

Military intervention is no long-

er discussed by American policy.

makers as an option. The adminis-

tration has also stopped discussing

an earlier proposal to lift the indict-

ments against General Noriega.
Officials insist that punitive eco-

nomic measures taken by Washing-ton, including a refusal by the

United States to recognize or make

payments to the government of the

acting president, Manuel Solis Pal-

tiative from the United States to

bring things to a head," said a se-

nior administration official, who

described the policy as in a state of

United Press International

JACKSON, Mississippi — A lo-cal millionaire, Robert Hearin, has

carried out the demands of a ran-

som note by paying \$1 million to 12

former business associates, but his

ailing wife has not been released by

her kidnappers, the FBI said.

A Ransom Is Paid in U.S.

"There will be no major new ini-

ma, will not be lifted.

"paralysis."

than President Ronald Reagan.



WORLD BRIEFS Are Made in IR 1 Bond And the second

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ur Wallenbergin's

interest rates and falling family in-Seeking to seize the traditionally critical economic issue from the Republicans, who have based their campaign on the nation's prosperity under President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Dukakis presented a starkly different picture of the state of the economy and said it was the Democrats, not the Republicans, who

By Andrew Rosenthal

New York Times Service

want to rebuild the United States. "Today, we have more people working than at any time in our "That's the price our workers and their families are paying for

ing a line often used by Vice President George Bush, his Republican said, using the phrase that Mr. opponent. WASHINGTON - GOVERNOR

'New Economic Patriotism'

Michael S. Dukakis delivered a But, Mr. Dukakis added, "Avermessage of "a new economic patriage family income in real terms is otism" to the nation's workers on right where it was 20 years ago, Wednesday and took the Reagan even though in most families these administration to task for rising days, husbands and wives are both working."

From 1979 to 1985, he said, Americans lost jobs that averaged \$440 a week and replaced them with jobs "paying an average of one-third less." vice president in 1989," he said.

the Republicans, and of Mr. Bush

in particular, was more pointed.

labor (ederation meeting in Wash-

the problems of Senator Dan

Without naming Mr. Ouavle.

Mr. Dukakis said of his own vice

presidential choice, Senator Lloyd

Mr. Dukakis called for a nation-

al universal health care plan, schol-

arships for students who commit

themselves to a teaching career, a

welfare bill that would give job

training to those on public assis-

Senator Bentsen, the Democratic

vice presidential nominee, criti-

cized his Republican opponent

Wednesday as young and inexperi-

enced, saying, "I don't think America can risk having him a heartbeat

vice presidential nominee.

Senate?"

the Democratic nominee.

Noting that the prime lending rate, the interest rate banks charge their best customers, had increased to 10 percent two weeks ago, Mr. Dukakis denounced the rise as "a new Republican tax on the middle class."

## Bush Economic Adviser **Qualifies Job Promises**

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The campaign of Vice President George Bush has backed away from Mr. Bush's declaration that one of his "missions" as president will be to create 30 million new jobs in eight years.

Robert Zoellick, senior economic adviser on the Bush campaign staff, said Tuesday that when Mr. Bush used the figure in his acceptance speech for the Republican presidential nomination last week, he intended to express a general goal rather than a specific promise. Thirty million represents "an aspiration or a goal, even if the literal goal is not achieved," Mr. Zoellick

"A goal is something you try to achieve and even if you don't," he said, "you are at least moving in the right direction."

Mr. Bush said in his speech last Thursday at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans that he wanted to continue the job growth of the Reagan years. About 17 million new jobs have been created since the end of the last recession. in 1982.

"My mission," he said, "is 30 in eight — 30 million new jobs in the next eight years." The declaration came as a sur-

prise to Martin Feldstein of Harvard University and Michael J. Boskin of Stanford University, the candidate's two most prominent outside economic advisers.

Both men said Tuesday that they endorsed Mr. Bush's general goal of providing jobs for everyone who

cific, and so large, a number as 30 1 "There is no point in talking drawn sharp criticism from labor

about specific numbers because economists. you don't know how many people are going to want work," said Mr. Feldstein, who is a former chairman of President Ronald Reagan's ligh—and that there would not be

Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Boskin said, "Thirty million bor force in the next decade to fill is certainly at the optimistic end of 30 million new jobs. Many economists argue that the for example, projects that the labor

figure is wildly unrealistic because force -composed of both jobholdthere would not be enough people ers and the unemployed seeking in the labor force to fill 30 million jobs —will grow by only 11 million jobs, unless the country is opened

"I don't think you should do through 1996.

anything more than smile at the number," said Lyle Gramley, chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers

Association.

Whether Mr. Bush will use the 30 million figure again has not yet been decided, said Mr. Zoellick, who joined the Bush camp in July after James A. Baker 3d resigned as secretary of the treasury to become

campaign director.

Mr. Zoellick, who had worked with Mr. Baker at the Treasury Department, said that by mentioning 30 million jobs in his speech, Mr. Bush had drawn attention to the importance that the candidate places on job creation.

Aside from pledging 30 million new jobs as his "mission," Mr. Bush said in his speech that the goal would be achieved by 1996, at the end of two four-year terms, if the economy continued to grow at the pace it has grown since 1982. According to Mr. Zoellick, the

number represents a continuation of the rate at which jobs have been created since November 1982, when the recession ended. The 30 million number is based

on what the Bush campaign describes as a projection of the 17 million new jobs that were created by the private sector in the 69 months from November 1982 to July of this year, when the nation had 115 million jobholders.

The increase of 17 million breaks down to about 246,000 new jobs each month.

If this job creation rate were extended over the next eight years, however, only about 23 million new jobs would be created, said Martin But Mr. Feldstein is reported to Ziegler, an economist at the federal have objected to the use of so spe- Bureau of Labor Statistics.

people from the time the next president takes office in January

Mr. Quayle told the veterans that his vote against the bill had been a 'vouthful indiscretion." Aside from whether the projec-"A youthful indiscretion?" Mr. tion is accurate, the figure has Bentsen asked rhetorically, "My

youthful indiscretion in someone tance to confront sex and drugs. who could become our president at any moment," Mr. Bentsen, 67, enough new people entering the la-

said of his 41-year-old opponent.
The senator's staff said he would steer clear of personal attacks and The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the controversies surrounding Mr. Quayle's military record and concentrate on his opponent's voting

deathbed conversion," Mr. Bentsen

Campaigning in Cincinnati, Mr. Quayle ignored questions about his Vietnam-era service in the Indiana National Guard and instead urged creation of "real jobs" for needy

promise to cut taxes, increase military spending and balance the budget in the 1980 Republican primary "And that's why we're going to have a Democratic president and Mr. Dukakis spoke at a meeting of the General Board of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. which delivered its endorsement to He delivered the same basic mesage of labor-management partnership and the need to retrain America's work force that he has been giving recently while campaigning at home, in the South and in the Middle West. But his criticism Wednesday of Mr. Dukakis drew a round of anghter and much applause at the ington for an oblique reference to Ouavle of Indiana, the Republican Bentsen of Texas, "Isn't it great to a bave a running mate who has been a leader in the United States

## **U.S.** Is Moving Families In Panama for Safety

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States is moving servicemen and their families to safer locations in Panama or back to the United States because of what it sees as an increase in harassment and violence against American personnel.

The moves come at a time of tension between the United States and General Manuel Antonio Noricea, the Panamanian leader. Panama has denied that it is harassing U.S. personnel.

Since April, 1,316 of 2,450 U.S. servicemen living off base in Panama City have moved alone or with their families to housing on U.S. military installations. Defense Department officials said Tuesday. In some cases, the families have returned to the United States. Other servicemen will be moved

to American military installations as soon as already scarce housing on the bases becomes available Pentagon officials said.

There is concern over the potential of new activity against Americans or even hostage taking, an administration official said. That voluerability is being reduced dramatically." The harassment against U.S.

military personnel and their dependents has included beating, abduction, rape and extortion, as well as a refusal to honor the visas of U.S. officials trying to enter Panama U.S. officials said. In the last six months, officials at

the U.S. Southern Command in Panama say, they have documented 240 violations. After the military retrenchment,

the U.S. Embassy in Panama is considering a recommendation to withdraw nonessential government

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#### **Le Richemond**

Owned and managed by the Armleder Family since 1875. Le Richemond has both the exclusiveness of a private club and the glamour of a theater. Situated on the Geneva lakeside, the hotel faces the scenic Brunswick Garden and overlooks the Old Town and the Alps.



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tance, a higher minimum wage and more investment in university-Before he prepared to start his first campaign foray alone on Wednesday, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana took time out for a jog. In Cincinnati, he stressed support for a Republican job training bill. based research. But he did not describe any of those plans in detail. ■ Bentsen Criticizes Quayle

ther who had stopped the baby's mother from putting the girl up for

"They gave me a high chair, a

bath set, a sweater set, a washing

machine and some money," said

the young man, Clarence Cherry,

who is a Moslem. "I felt over

whelmed that these people are so

concerned about us, and care so much, even though I'm outside

Lincoln is not the only black

church trying to shore up the belea-

guered families of the nation's im-

poverished inner-city neighbor-

Fifteen churches in Atlanta, In-

6- to 12-year-old children under

The children, most of whom do

brought to the church. After a

snack and a pause for prayer and

songs, they spend an hour on their homework, then 45 minutes on ac-

tivities ranging from black history lessons to role-playing games to help them work out conflicts.

their denomination.

## U.S. Black Churches Battle Family Crisis ple, recently sponsored a baby shower for a 22-year-old single fa-

By Tamar Lewin New York Times Service

away from the presidency," The NEW YORK - Dismayed by Associated Press reported from Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Bentsen, who had previously the disintegration of inner-city families, many black churches have started community programs to reavoided criticizing Mr. Quayle, was duce teen-age pregnancy, keep chil-dren in school, provide adolescent addressing the Southern Legislative Conference, a bipartisan lawmakers' group.

He said he had been surprised boys with role models and find adoptive homes for black infants. when Mr. Quayle suddenly an-In the process, they have been

forced to overcome a traditional nounced his support for making the reluctance to grapple with sexual-Veterans Administration a cabinetity, contraception and drugs. There is a crisis in the black Mr. Quayle had been one of only I senators to oppose the bill, but before the Veterans of Foreign

family, and everybody has heard the cry," said Vanella Crawford, project director at the Congress of. Wars on Monday night he "made a National Black Churches. "The black churches have realized that they have to go beyond feeding and clothing people and start getting at the problems that are destroying

the black community."

Those who work with black churches say that it can still be a Project Spirit, which was started friends, that vote occurred only five delicate matter to persuade two years ago by the Congress of "I don't think America can risk churches to overcome their reluc-

"The church's message is still ab- not have a parent waiting at home, stinence, so you're not going to see are picked up at school and the pastor giving out condoms," said Clarence Wood, the National Urban League's vice president for

external affairs. "But the black church has become very sophisticated about making its facilities available to programs that can respond to the needs of the community. The theological conflict is still there, but the needs are being met."
The Lincoln Congregational

Temple in Washington, for exam-

Many other models are being tried throughout the nation.

erend George Clements was frustrated by his inability to get people in his parish to adopt homeless black children.

In New Orleans, 20 adolescent boys at the Greater Liberty Baptist Church joined members of the church brotherhood for a Black Manhood Training program. The program includes discussions on spirituality, sexuality, health, the importance of education and the special problems of black men.

One exercise involves confronting the perception that black men are not responsible fathers. The rogram, designed by Dr. Courtland Lee of the University of Virginia, culminates in a public ceremony, modeled on the Jewish bar

"It's the basketball team and the mitzvah and African initiation rites, at which each boy talks about trips that get the boys here," he what it means to be a strong black said, "but what we care about is

black neighborhoods say that perhaps the biggest problem they face is finding a way to help the huge pool of young black men who never get the education they need to find good jobs and, instead, get sidetracked into drug abuse and crime. The statistics on black men's health risks, incarceration, homi-

cide and drug abuse are so dismal it almost seems we're an endangered species," said Andre Watson, direc- other measure: tor of the Black Male Youth Project at Shiloh Baptist Church in

to change that for 10- to 17-yeardianapolis and Oakland, Califor- old boys in the Shaw neighbor- I am every day, and I'm not on the ma, run after-school programs for hood.

that they come to study hall every Most community leaders in day after school so we can help

> "We have workshops on drugs, sexuality, career development and black history, done in a fun way. Our measure of success is that even though this is a voluntary program, and no one has to be here, the boys keep coming. Abdoah Billingslea, a 14-year-

them with their homework."

old participant who lives with his grandmother and his aunt, has an-"I like it here because there's

some things you get from a man that you can't get from a woman. Mr. Watson's program is trying And my grandmother's not so worned now, because she knows where

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### THE HUSTINGS

#### In California, Reagan Praises Bush

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — President Ronald Reagan, rallying California Republicans behind Vice President George Bush, the party's presidential nominee, said Wednesday that "no one is better prepared to lead America into the next decade and to the threshold of the

next century.

Mr. Reagan made the remarks with Mr. Bush by his side after the two men met privately in the president's hotel suite. They had met earlier with state party leaders, and Mr. Reagan had heaped praise on Mr. Bosh. "I have seen his leadership and vision," Mr. Reagan said. "I have given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks we've had, and he has never let me or the country down."

net me or the country down.

Mr. Reagan scorned the Democrats in his speech, saying they had fielded "a three-headed ticket that doesn't know left from center" — a reference to the party's candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, his running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, a rival of Mr. Dukakis's in the primaries.

#### Bush, Heckled, Defends Status Quo

PORTLAND, Oregon (WP) — Vice President George Bush, speaking before a large and unruly crowd, has asserted that peace and prosperity are "bad news" for the Democratic ticket.

Contending that "peace is breaking out all over" and that the economy is strong, the Republican presidential candidate told a crowd of thousands that packed Pioneer Courthouse Square on Tuesday: "That's bad news for my opponents. They can't get elected unless things get worse.

And things aren't going to get worse unless they get elected."

For the first time since his nomination last week, protesters interrupted Mr. Bush's speech by waving placards and chanting "Where was George?" and "No more lies."

Later, in a speech in Sacramento, Mr. Bush defended his stance on requiring the Piedge of Allegiance to the flag in schoolrooms, a position that had been criticized by his Democratic opponent, Governor Michael S. Dukakis. "I do believe fervently—and here's a big difference with my opponent—that teachers should open the day with the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States," he said. He then called on his audience to join him in saying the pledge.

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# At a Park in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES — Lord knows, it is hard to govern Los Angeles. Special-interest groups pull every which way: developers, environmentalists, blacks, homosexuals, Armenians, Koreans. And now,

why not a park where urban dogs can revert to the wild and romp unfettered by human regulations?

With 200,000 licensed dogs in the city, that is no small clout. Assuming the average canine Angeleno has a family of 2.1 human adults, that makes more than 400,000 votes.

Off to one side of the park is a small, fenced playground for

After years of wrangling, a park for leashless dogs has opened in the affluent hills above Hollywood, a cease-fire declared between residents and dog lovers who had been using Laurel Canyon Park

And so, having exercised their political muscle, dogs from all over Los Angeles were out exercising their leg muscles. Saturday marked the start of a six-month experiment in which dogs may run unleashed before 9 A.M. and after 4 P.M. daily. The program may be expanded

Only two other major cities on the West Coast, San Diego and

Berkeley, permit dogs such license.

# Dogs Gain the Upper Paw

Little wonder that the City Council voted, 11 to 0, for the dogs.

to four other parks if successful.

In Chicago, at the Holy Angels Roman Catholic Church, the Rev-So, after adopting a teen-age boy

himself, to the dismay of the archdiocese, Mr. Clements set up "One Church, One Child," a program to encourage churches to motivate their members to become adoptive parents. Since then, 81 families at Holy Angels have adopted children, and the group has been responsible for 8,000 adoptions in 31

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# Herald Cribune.

in the seafner of the Colon S<u>an Table and a statement of the easy as</u> an

## Prague in a Time Warp

Those who seek meaning and justice in history have to reckon with Czechoslova-Leonid Brezhnev ordered the invasion, then kia. Its 14 million people awoke 20 years enunciated his infamous doctrine: Commuago Sunday to discover their country nist rule is irreversible; Moscow has the swarming with a half-million Warsaw Pact right to intervene to enforce orthodoxy. It troops under orders to suppress a phantom counterrevolution.

Initially, the Soviet Union claimed it had been "invited" by the Communist government in Prague - but it could produce no invitation. So Moscow kidnapped the entire leadership, allowing Alexander Dubcek or forced into demeaning jobs. An aging and his comrades to return only after agree-Gustav Husak yielded this year to Milos ing in a humiliating secret protocol to limit reforms and acquiesce to occupation.

What were those reforms? Mr. Dubcek spoke of "socialism with a human face" after gaining the Communist Party leadership in January 1968. Change was needed, said Gustav Husak, the Slovak party chief, to "liberate all the people's creative forces" through democratization, choice and responsibility. Stifling controls were eased as reformers repeatedly assured Moscow that this was not like Hungary in 1956, that there was no intention to leave the Warsaw Pact or flirt with neutralism.

It made no difference. Soviet leaders watched in dismay as crowds cheered Mr. Dubcek amid a spontaneous cultural flowwas imperialism with an ideological face. Mr. Dubcek agreed to stay on with shrunken power; a year later, he was ousted by Mr. Husak, now an eager collaborator.

compiled by the Academy of Sciences.

sweep today's Moscow. As one joke has it: laughing today, in Milos Jakes's Prague? -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The controversy grows over Senator Dan Quayle's decision to enlist in the national guard in 1969, thereby reducing the threat of his exposure to combat in Vietnam. But the furor may now threaten useful inquiry into other aspects of the Quayle nomination and risk reopening wounds of the Vietnam era long since closed.

The facts are by now sufficient for voters to judge Senator Quayle's actions. Many of his generation went to war, however they felt about it, because they were drafted Some who opposed the war "discovered" had backs or fled the country. Others who supported the war, as Mr. Quayle did, chose not to fight but to join the guard - a legal alternative also seized by young men who questioned America's commitment.

The extent to which Mr. Quayle exploited his family's connections remains unclear. A retired major general, Alfred Ahner, says he helped Mr. Quayle join the guard after a phone call from a former Indiana Guard commander who was then managing editor of The Indianapolis News. owned by Mr. Quayle's grandfather. Mr. Ahner says such calls were not unusual and that vacancies existed.

Did that well-placed call constitute excessive use of family influence? Was Mr. Quayle hypocritical when he backed the commitment of American troops while ticket says about Mr. Bush's own judgment, seeking service that was highly unlikely to strategy and views of the vice presidency. bring him to the battlefield? Both are im-

At this point in the presidential campaign,

Americans are entitled to ask whether the

while their various critics and assailants will

not let go of the subject. Particularly on the

Republican right there is a steamy resent-

ment of the people who keep bringing it up.

As the right sees it, the Democrats had lots of

fun over the years, and won lots of elections,

by spending borrowed money. Now that the

Republicans have belatedly learned to have

fun and win elections the same way, the

lefties have straightened their ties and started

preaching the Protestant ethic at them. Is

Unfortunately, the answer is yes — a lot

more. For more than three decades, from the

late 1940s until 1982, total debt - public

and private together - remained remark-

ably stable in proportion to the size of the

U.S. economy. In recessions, when private

borrowing dropped, federal borrowing rose

to strengthen demand and employment. In

recoveries, when private borrowing rose, fed-

eral borrowing slackened. That pattern

broke in the early 1980s, when both public

and private borrowing began to rise rapidly

together. The Reagan administration has

kept its big deficits going right through this

long recovery, while borrowing by businesses

If all this borrowed money were going into

The main imperative on the Polish goverranent is to avoid the use of force in

breaking the strikes. The strikers do not in

themselves threaten the course of Polish or

Soviet reform. A violent suppression of the

strikes would, however, destroy any linger-ing confidence in the leadership and in the

system's ability to change for the better.

The leadership has no choice but to

negotiate with the workers. Their econom-

dard of living is crumbling; bribery and

petty crime are on the increase; the shops

are empty. The workers are responding to

the rumbles in their stomachs.

productive investment, perhaps the outlook

and individuals has also been soaring.

Poland Smolders On

there anything more to it than that?

The lights went out in Prague, and re-

main out. Dissenters were banished, jailed Jakes, who had been even more of a hardliner during the traumatic invasion. To this day, Czechs are denied the rudiments of truth. It is an offense to possess "The Czech Black Book," a documentary history of 1968,

Now the bitter epilogue: Prague lies trapped in a time warp, and Mr. Dubcek is still a nonperson as yesterday's heresics Question: What's the difference between the Prague Spring and perestroika? Answer: Twenty years. Or in another version: Answer: There's no difference, but Mikhail Gorbachev doesn't know it. But who is

## **Enough About the Guard**

portant questions for voters to weigh But clear thought on these questions is bardly served by Vice President George Bush's exercise in raw patriotism Monday before a group of veterans. Mr. Quayle, be said emotionally, "did not go to Canada, he did not burn his draft card, and he damn sure didn't burn the American Ilag."
First: Nobody is saying he did. Second:

The Deficit Does Matter

budget deficit, and the rapid rise in federal ing. That is the crucial failure of the Reagan

debt, really make any difference. Both presi-economic strategy. The Reagan tax cuts were

dential candidates refuse to talk about them. supposed to bring on a surge of savings and

While it is legitimate to remind people that there is a difference between choosing military service and choosing to flee, it is ludi-crous to imply — as Mr. Bush clearly did that service in the national guard was the equivalent of service in Vietnam.

Senator Bob Dole got it right last week: You knew who was in the guard and who was in uniform and fighting for their country ... They didn't have anybody they could call, they couldn't influence anyone." That is the issue, and for Mr. Bush demagogically to recast the deep moral ambiguities of the Vietnam era — ambiguities Mr. Quayle suffered along with many others -- is dismaying from one who advertised healing and harmony in his acceptance speech.

It is impossible to draw a curtain on all this. But absent further illuminating detail, it is now time to shift the focus from these and other personal charges to Mr. Quayle's legislative record, and to what his presence on the

would not be bad. But it is not. It is going

disproportionately into consumers' spend-

new investment, leading to rapid growth

without inflation. But rates of saving and

business investment are lower today than

Low investment leads to low productivi-

ty. Productivity simply means the average output of each working person, and over

time it will determine how well a country

lives. Japan, a nation of savers, invests more

per worker than any other major country.

That is why its productivity has been climb-

ing faster than any other nation's. The

United States, which saves less than any

other major country, has also had the low-

est productivity gains of any in this decade

or, you could add, the past generation.

That is the reality behind the falling dollar

If savings and investment do not rise,

wages are going to fall under the pressure of

foreign competition. To protect American

prosperity, the way to begin is to cut the federal deficit, cut consumption and let the

markets put those billions of dollars into

new products and new tools to produce

Yes, Virginia, there is no Santa Claus -

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

not in the fierce and unsentimental competi-

tion for world markets and national wealth.

them. That is why the deficit matters.

and the low growth in wages.

they were when Mr. Reagan took office.

## **OPINION**

course, it retains the decisive voice.

# Gorbachev's Balancing Act in Eastern Europe A Movement

By Alex Pravda

TONDON - It has been 20 years L since Moscow put a brutal end to the Prague Spring. The years of "normalization" that followed have The pragmatic Mr. Gorbachev favors a more flexible, lower-cost strate-:: gy to make Eastern Europe fend for Soviet bloc that one should see the itself economically and politically. He second strand of this strategy — the produced an abnormal Czechoslovakia - corrupt, spiritually impoverished, economically stagnant. The knows there is no East European pocountry exemplifies the worst fealicy that can perfectly balance the need for control with the need for selftures of the Brezhnevism that Mikhail Gorbachev is now fighting in the sustaining and stable development of Soviet Union. It is now Moscow, not the region. The latter requires precisely the greater democracy and national Alexander Dubcek's Prague, that strives to give socialism a human face. autonomy that undermine the former. From this follows the inevitable Mr. Gorbachev knows he must

question: Would Mr. Gorbachev tread cautiously in pressing peressend in tanks if the Prague Spring troika on East European conservewere re-run? The answer must be that tives; he cannot afford a crisis in the he would do so only if the crisis bloc. But he believes that without perassumed proportions like Hungary in estroika Eastern Europe will remain economically and politically fragile. 1956, with open opposition to Com-So he is pursuing a strategy that mixes more positive steering with more flexible acceptance of national diversity.

Such an answer forms part of a Three strands of this strategy stand out. The first is an energetic push for the changing relationship between Moscow and Eastern Europe. Mr. some economic rather than bureaucratic integration within Comecon to Gorbachev has examined policy to-ward Eastern Europe and found it help increase the flow of quality goods and technology to the Soviet Union. But progress here presup-poses compatible and reformed national economies as well as currency convertibility; neither is in sight.

change, and only the bottom-line limits survive - no opposition parties and no withdrawal from the Warsaw It is against the background of more Pact. Moscow is now often keener on assertive national interests within the democratization than are local lead-Soviet bloc that one should see the ers, notably in Bucharest, East Berlin and Prague. For the first time, socialuse of more consultative methods of ist Eastern Europe is falling politicalalliance management. East Europeans ly behind the Soviet Union. are now treated with greater respect at Mr. Gorbachev's East European Comecon and Warsaw Pact meetings. Even Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the old-

strategy carries definite risks. The demonstration effect of Soviet peresstyle commander of the Warsaw Pact, troika plus East European conservais reportedly less condescending to the tive constraint is an explosive mix-East Europeans. Moscow encourages ture. The countries now most debate and even asks East Europeans resistant to change — Romania, East to make policy initiatives, though of Germany and Czechoslovakia - are the most unstable domestically. Greater consultation dovetails with the third strand - a more ready ac-

Political and economic weakness and growing heterogeneity in the East bloc at a time of increasing contact ceptance of national diversity. Mr. Gorbachev gives greater theoretical lewith a prosperous and fast-integrating gitimacy than ever before to national Western Europe pose serious prob-lems for Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev has roads to socialism. Actual policy points in the same direction. There had little alternative but to follow his seem to be no limits on economic mixed strategy — yet the right balance between control and self-sustaining viexperimentation. Poland is taking advice from the International Monetary Fund; Hungary has established an embryonic stock exchange and conability remains elusive.

The writer, director of Soviet foreigntemplates a large private sector. Both states are applauded in Moscow.

The climate of perestroika also affords fairly wide scope for political policy programs at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, concribated this to the Los Angeles Times.

## Away From Fist and Gun By Flora Lewis

P ARIS — There is still enough bad news to fill the headlines earthquakes, tribal massacres, terrorism and such. But something is hap pening in the world, a movement away from the fist and the gnn It remains true in many places, as Mao proclaimed, that "power comes from the barrel of the gran" But the notion is also spreading that such power has limited use and sooner or later brings? only unsatisfactory results . : : : : : :

The cease-fire between Iran and Iraq. Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, negotiations on Angels and Namibia, renewed though as remainded the street of the settlements. in Cambodia and between North and South Korea, prospects of ending the war in the Western Sahara frustration and fatigue with fighting

seem to be contagious.

Dictators continue to fall, the is est in Burma after a long, grim of deal. Democracies newly established in the last few years, though still buffeted by legacies of repression and

corruption, are surviving.

The most important, historic deselopment as the terrifying 20th century
nears its end is the decay of commitnism Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program in the Soviet Union is and attempt to refurbish the system. But it. is also an admission that it has not worked as promised or practiced, that it has been capable of monstrosi China was already started in the same direction, with growing momentum?.
No Communist regime has come to:

the point of renouncing its ideology or its power structure. But almost all Communist regimes have at last renounced the claim to infallibility and acknowledged a need for serious change. The question of whether Mr. Gorbachev will succeed, or fail, or muddle on, matters less than having reached this irreversible point. There are inevitable consequences

for the relations of Communist states with the rest of the world. This is definitely favorable to free countries, not only in relaxing tensions and reducing the danger of war. It provides a comcuppance for dictators and rigid ideologues of all stripes, since it shows their methods cannot meet the aspirations of their people.

The irony of Prague's suppression 20th anniversary of the Soviet invasion is striking. In 1968, Moscow used tanks to prevent what Mr. Gorbachev says he is now trying to achieve in the Soviet Union, and indeed Soviet police beat up Russians trying to make the same point in Moscow's Pushkin Square last weekend. But it is only another example of how hard it is for regimes whose great talent was to sit on their people to lears a better way of governance.

And Poland is again offering a dramatic example that mingy, reluctant measures will not work either in shutting people up for the longer term or in making them product enough to stuff their mouths and shut themselves up. Further, it is a reminder that each set of broken promises diminishes the value of new

promises. People do not forget. All this is heady for democracies. It gives the lie to the notion widespread a decade ago that democracy is a luvurious form of government for the privileged few, not to be expected by most of the world. More and more find it a necessity. In addition to the inherent value of freedom, it has proved itself. superior in delivering the mundane

things people want, including food.
There is reason for pride in seeing how the Western way, with all its disappointments and sleaze, is again the model in the universal search for hope and dignity.

There is also reason for sober concern. As information flows, the warts, the flaws and the harsh side of Western societies become more evident too. The increasing rejection of com-munism and dictatorship does not mean other people want to be just like the democracies, but that they want

the chance to do as well and better. Maintaining the attraction has to mean showing superiority in dealing with our own problems, facing the needs of health care, the homeless, reducing crime, the plague of drugs, unemployment, meeting the dilemma of an underclass that undermines the rest of society as well as itself.

Vice President George Bush has called for a "gentler, kinder nation." America needs it for its own sake, but also because that is more important to national security than superior arms. It is the best way of forcing enemies around, through the pressure of their own people. That is the new Cold War to win, for a gentler, kinder world. That too can be contagious. The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

# Quayle Failed the Test of Honor

By William Pfaff

munist rule and direct threats to So-

more important set of questions about

wanting. The Kremlin, before him, did

little to prevent crises from developing

and imposed control — directly, as in Prague, or indirectly, as in Poland —

in a clumsy and costly manner.

viet security interests.

PARIS — Heroes are born, not made. Most people do what they can to stay out of combat in war. That is normal enough - to stay out of the army itself, or find a clerical or supply job in it, duty on a staff, a stateside post, a place in the rear. On the other hand most men do what their country asks them to do. They don't hide from conscrip-

tion, or desert, or shoot themselves in the foot. Those of us whose wars were not the Vietnam War were hickier than we knew. Nearly all of us saw "our" wars as morally unambiguous. Unless you were a conscientious objector to all war, you went to World War II or the Korean War as a challenge, or an onerous duty, but in either case as the morally justified thing to do. The young men who came of

age in the Vietnam years were not so fortunate. A very large number of Americans did not believe that the Vietnam War was a just war. That was why it split the country then, and it is why it continues to split it today. Americans had not confronted a situation like that since the Civil War.

Vietnam was different because many believed that the role undertaken by the United States was itself immoral, and many others believed that the methods of war imposed by the nature of the struggle - against a force which enlisted the civilian society - inevitably became immoral.

What could a young man do who believed this? He could say that he owed it to his generation to go, or that he owed an act of solidarity to those, mostly poor, many black, who had to go whether they liked it or not. He could equally say that come what may he would not fight. Since selective conscientious objection was not an option - I am against this war same thing, in the campaign in Europe.

but not all wars - the people who believed this had before them the prospect of jail or of flight to Canada or Sweden and loss of citizenship. Those who took either of those courses were not cowards.

They were braver than the people who managed to dodge the draft legally, or postpone it until easier times. Those men rode their college deferments, went to graduate school, caught asthma, got married young — or went into the national guard. Michael Dukakis took a student deferment in December 1952, eight months before the Korean War ended.

Senator Dan Quayle and Vice President George Bush have assured us there was nothing wrong with this. It wasn't the conspicuously courageous course. But for those who didn't believe in the Vietnam War it was a way out — if you could manage it.

Mr. Quayle's problem is that he believed in that war. He was then and remains an advocate of fighting communism, of rolling it back. He just preferred in 1969 to have someone else do it. As he said just before his nomination, he might have changed his mind had he known he "would be in this room today." That was a candid remark, but also a profoundly cynical one, innocently offered.

There is an issue here that has nothing to do with

the influence used to get the young Dan Quayle into the guard. It is a question of honor. What does an honorable man do when he believes in a difficult cause? There is a second question: Do we still look for the quality of honor in our public men? War certainly is not the only test of honor, nor is

it perhaps the best one. Nonetheless, George Bush believed in his country and in the cause of the war against Japan. He enlisted, flew in combat. conducted himself with honor. Lloyd Bentsen did the



Dan Quayle said he believed in what America was trying to accomplish in Vietnam. He chose not to be part of it. He tells us that his brother enlisted in the marines. Make what you want of all this. What it tells me is simply that I don't want James Danforth Quayle as vice president — or president, which is what the vice presidency is all about — of the United States.

International Herald Tribune C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Vietnam: The War Goes On, the Victims Still Suffer

N EW YORK — This morning, my daughter had an attack of for more than an hour, gasping for boarded the plane to leave.

deaths and more than a million Vietbreath in minor spasms, caught in a lt would be a year later before I namese ones, and for what? We had nightmare she couldn't escape. In horror and despair, my wife and I tried to hold and caress her.

Thuy Duong, my daughter, is Amerasian — I recently went to Vietnam to get her - and psychologists say her attack is common among children like her. A spunky 16-year-old, she is adapting rapidly — studying English avidly, singing in the church choir. But inside, Thuy Duong still aches, guilty for leaving her family behind, unsure of her place in her new family, insecure in a very different world.

And as my wife and I clutch her we wonder why: Why still such pain from the war? The war has not gone away for millions of others, Vietnamese and Americans. What are we doing wrong?

I first went to Vietnam in 1970 as a young lieutenant assigned to a province advisory team in Nha Trang, on the central coast. I went out daily into the villages and fields to help build things like schools, irrigation dams and fishing boats in order to win over, in that fateful phrase, the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. Still, it was fulfilling work.

Early in the year, I also met a woman. Tran Thi Minh Canh, the deputy manager of the local army post exchange, became, in many ways, my eyes into the Vietnamese emisma. When the army tried to send me home early, I extended, but when the time came again, I reluctantly knew that this was not my culture or

By Edward Schumacher

hysteria. She tossed in a trance in bed war. But I could not stop choking as I had been all about: 58,000 American would learn about my daughter, Thuy Duong, and two years after that before I would return to Vietnam to visit. Minh Canh, who was separated from her husband when I knew her, had reunited with him. I left happily confident that I would share in Thuy Duong. But four months later, with brutal suddenness, South Vietnam fell. It took 13 years of letters, court

> Why is there still such pain? When will it end?

documents and pleading before I would get back to see her. In the interim. Thuy Duong was almost tossed into the sea by escaping South Vietnamese soldiers. She collected buffalo chips to sell as firewood. More than once she was taunted for being a 'My Li." or Vietnamese-American.

Then, three years ago, her mother was arrested and sent to a prison work camp in the mountains on charges of trafficking in American remains and being a CIA agent, the latter based largely on Thuy Duong being half-American. After the intervention of the Spanish and Victnamese Red Crosses, Minh Canh was finally freed and Thuy Duong given an exit visa just before my arrival.

lost, but how were American interests in the world really all the worse for it?

Where, even, are the dominoes? I came in via Bangkok, an incredibly thriving city. Outside of Indochina, the rest of Southeast Asia is the same. The only major loss was to the freedom of the people of Indochina, and that was never a major policy concern. Now, inside Vietnam, I saw the

remnants of war everywhere. The economy was in ruins. Rice was short. Disabled veterans writhed like serpents in the mud outside the market as they held up cups for alms. In shops and on the streets, Viet-

namese desperate to leave would sur-reptiously offer information on the remains of the nearly 1,800 Americans still listed as missing in action.
They asked that I forward the information to U.S. officials, believing they would be rewarded with a visa. But there is no reward program. Minh Canh had "trafficked in re-

mains" only by tracking down what she thought was an American's skele-ton. She had dug it up, paid off local villagers, then turned the bones in to police. Corrupt officials promised visas in 90 days; she ended up in jail.

Meanwhile, the departure of refu-gees stumbles forward. The United States does not diplomatically recognize Vietnam, so American consular Rolling peacefully in a pedicab on a teams are forced to rotate from Bangbalmy evening in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. I wondered what the war view Vietnamese-cleared applicants

on the second floor of the terminal building at Tan Son Nhut Airport, a little piece of America periodically popping up inside Vietnam like mushrooms after the rain.

Many American and Vietnamese officials were kind, but the process is Kafkaesque. Minh Canh's husband and her other children had been cleared to leave since February. But after Minh Canh's release, the Americans recanted and are now requiring that her family wait for her. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry had approved her exit visa, but then local Interior Ministry offices blocked it because she had been in prison, as if that weren't punishment enough.

Now a new generation has come to power in Hanoi and some political and economic freedoms are tentatively emerging. I moved about freely in Ho Chi Minh City, surprised by the lackadaisical attitude of most Vietnamese police officers, with their red stars on their hats. And so, Vietnam may come full

circle, and I will live to see it. Where was our vision? Where is it today? The Reagan administration is withholding diplomatic recognition until Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia and accounts for the MIAs. But recently, the administration threatened Vietnam with continued isolation just days after the Vietnamese had agreed to a visit by American MIA search teams. Predictably, Viet-

nam canceled the teams.

It is clear that we have yet to come to terms with the past; we have yet to accept that the war is over and that, for whatever reason, we lost. With petulant pride, the U.S. government keeps seeking that elusive victory, even a meaningless diplomatic one.

Meanwhile, it is the lives of real
people, people like Thuy Duong, who are suffering in the breach.

The writer, a former New York Times foreign correspondent, is working on a book about his Amerasian daughter and Vietnam.

By Barnahy . . . Feder

signed by Provident Romald Reagan includes everything from accounting changes, symbolic amendments and special favors to broad policy measures that may eventually give the government a

have overshadowed some parts of the measure that are likely to have

the administration to negotiate intenational trade agreements coveme goods and services under the so-called Uruguay Round of talks, sponsored by the General Agreement of Talks. ment on Tariffs and Trade.

so and will reach its midway point. in December in Montreal The bill sets up an expedited procedure for Congress to consider, with

et, without amendments, any hom he is submitted for ratifica-

TOKYO — Prime Minister No-bon Takeshita has called the U.S. "We hope the U.S. administration will take appropriate messures to curh protectionism." His comment reflected similar

UN Approves Food Aid The Associated Press

ion for Somali refugees in Ethio

#### Queuing Up for Kenya's Stage Manager President Moi has near-absolute

N AIROBI — In the primary election for parliament, about two-thirds of Kenya's registered vot-

the wildcat strikes peacefully under control

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Charman 1958-1982

Other Comment

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

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and assure Western bankers that Polish labor can work in a disciplined way. - The Times (London). Poland cannot afford the miners' de-

mands, and it needs the mines: The country

cannot pay its bills. Increasingly, Communist countries are having to come to grips with the costliness of obsolete smokestack industry. If strikes were legal, if economic policy were debated openly, if the people participated in decision making, then such difficult adjustments could be ridden out. ic demands are understandable. The stan- A protest would be a protest, not a potential revolution. Meanwhile, Solidarity, suppressed above ground, lives below. It burns like a coal seam fire. It can smolder for ne rumbles in their stomachs. years. The regime may contain the unrest this time, But its only reward would be tion of Solidarity. Only the union can bring to wait for next time. — The Baltimore Sun.

ers chose not to vote. Many people said they stayed home rather than risk being seen supporting a candidate who was not in favor with President Daniel arap Moi. The requirement for voters to queue up publicly behind a photograph of a candidate, said Western diplomats, was a major factor in the defeat of several members of parliament known to be mildly critical of the president.

In the general election a few

weeks later, which did use the secret ballot, turnout exceeded 60 percent. Political insiders here, having observed that votes often are bought by candidates whose agents hand out money before an election, say that public quening is a useful system by which politicians can be sure that "bought voters stay bought."

In the past, the effectiveness of buying votes has been questionable. Many Kenyans say they will happily accept money, beer or bread from a politician, promise him their vote and then, in the socrecy of the polling booth, vote as they please. As usual, the chief critics of the government's call for an end to se-

cret voting were the Catholic clergy.

What could be more totalitar-

By Blaine Harden This is the second of two articles.

ian," asked Bishop Ndingi Mwana a Nzeki, than a government official's statement that "the secret ballot will be replaced by queuing whether people like it or not? What form of debate can there be when a spokesman of the Ministry of National Guidance threatens members of parliament with disciplinary action if they voice an opinion in favor of the secret ballot?

The traditions of Kenyan political theater require in the opening moments of Act Three that senior government officials turn against the clerics, impugn their patriotism and level unsubstantiated accusations of "serving foreign masters." James Njiru, minister of national

guidance, performed this ritual with gusto. He said that church leaders opposed to the government are "only two or three individuals who put more trust in foreigners than their own countries." Joining in, Vice President Josephat Karanja wondered for quotation in government-controlled

newspapers if clerics were creating

a party to run against the ruling

party - an illegal act

authority over the political process here. So, the Fourth and Final Act of the drama was performed, as usual, by the president. As he has in uproars over rumors

missionaries were plotting with the Ku Klux Klan to overthrow the government, the president in effect told everyone to shut up. Oueuing: End Debate, Says Moi" was the headline in the Kenya Times. The roling party "will take its own time and handle the issue

of contraceptives in school milk

and over allegations that American

as, how and when it sees fit," said Mr. Moi, who controls the party. It remains unclear, however, whether the president will insist on abolition of the secret ballot. Westem diplomats and local observers point out that because Mr. Moi controls the government, he does not really need queuing, and may now be calculating the price - in terms of alienating the clergy and its many followers -of asking par-

liament to scrap the secret ballot. Whatever he does, he can count on every member to congratulate him for his wisdom, cheer lustily when the matter is debated and unanimously approve the measure. The Washington Post.

1913: Ill Will in Trieste

#### 1888: Unfree Trade NEW YORK - A Herald represen-

tative called on Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, recently returned from Homburg, with a view to hearing the other side of the [free trade] debate. "If [President] Cleveland had proposed reducing the duties on certain carefully chosen articles," said Mr. De-pew, "we Republicans would have been left without an issue, But Mr. Cleveland declared himself in favor of an indiscriminate reduction of the tariff. He defined Protection as the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few; he showed that his sympathies lie strongly in the direction of Free Trade. Free Trade principles will never do in the United States. We want to retain commercial as well as political independence."

TRIESTE — The Governor of Trieste

offices. About three hundred thus lose their places. This drastic action is a sequel to the ill-feeling engendered in the recent municipal election, which was won by the Nationalistic party. The Nationalists provoked the wrath of the Slavs by using the slogan, "Trieste for the Triestini." In revenge, the Slavs have invoked an ancient law which declares foreigners to be ineligi-ble to hold municipal offices.

#### 1938: Reich on Parade BERLIN - German-Hungarian

friendship was toasted at a gala state dinner tonight as final preparations were made for a military procession scheduled for tomorrow. The parade is expected to prove one of the most impressive military displays since the World War. The "Angriff," organ of Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, attacks Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Ir., as alleged leader of an international [Aug. 22] ordered the Mayor to dis-Jewish-Bolshevik conspiracy which is miss all Italian subjects from public preparing war against Germany.

#### or possibled in the state. -Tom Water The New York Tom

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Bill Gives

NEW YORK — The trade bill

much stronger hand in trade nego-Although he said he was not happy about all aspects of the bill, Mr. Reagan signed it into law Tuesday. The most continuersial issues addressed in the ball those concerning other nations' tracing practices.

much more immediate impact.

In the long run, the single most important provision of the legisla-ion may be the authority it gives

The Uruguay Round, intended wiberalize trade, began two years

bon by June 1, 1991. That's the centerpiece of the

Japan and Otl

Compiled to Our Staff From Despending

ROME The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organiza-tion has approved a shipment of

Thousands of Somalis have Beat April, when rebels in the north

For instance, the bill authorizes the government to implement several previously reached trade agreements, including one converting the United States to the system for dassiving goods that is used in the rest of the world. The law also amends tariffs for many chemicals and for products ranging from watches and hatter's fur to frozen cranberries.

#### **OPINION**

## Hard Time in Marion Prison Isn't Hard Time in the Gulag

By A. M. Rosenthal

the road. It is 20 minutes by taxi from this pleasant town, past pastures and most severe prison in the federal system encloses some of the most violent and

that modern penology can create. They exist in one-man cells that most of them are allowed to leave unshackled only a irons and recial examinations for drugs or knives are part of the routine. So are television sets in every cell, decent food,

#### ON MY MIND

psychologists, professional top prison management and constant examination by human rights groups, courts, journalists and experts visiting from abroad.

Marion prison was also the subject of a letter to The New York Times from Ivan Rakhmanin of the Office of Procurator of the Soviet Union. It is Mr. Rakhmanin's third letter re-

acting to my columns on Soviet political prisoners. The decision to respond is taken by human rights monitors as an important sign of the Gorbachev era and part of the Soviet process of releasing more political prisoners.

Mr. Rakhmanin describes reports that

denounce conditions in Marion. He mentions a prisoner he hears is imprisoned for about 10 percent of those moved to political reasons, not the large-scale drug smuggling for which he was convicted. So I went to Marion. I did not think a one-day visit was a real inquiry. And I knew there was no ethical comparison between a U.S. prison housing men convicted of murder, rape, kidnapping and other assaults and a Soviet prison hous-

#### Nothing Swift About It

unwelcome to the government.

ing men convicted of uttering thoughts

ple remain on death row more than eight years before execution or some other res-olution. Every authority on crime holds ings and other brutalities in Marion had good reason the death penalty is not and of a society or a system if they keep even some sadness for the prisoners — and or poisoned by the state. - Tom Wicker, The New York Times.

MARION, Illinois — Hard men are strill, it seemed worthwhile to go, simply to keep up attention on those Soviet citizens still in Soviet political prisons. orchards, to the 400 acres where the most severe prison in the federal penimost severe penimos est, but the most severely secure prison, dangerous convicts in the United States.

the place that houses prisoners too hard to handle from the 46 other prisons. Men Year after year, about 350 inmates are not sent here for crimes committed on endure the most rigidly controlled lives the outside, but for crimes committed in other prisons: escapes, assaults or murders of other prisoners or guards.

The average sentence of a prisoner in couple of hours a day. Handcuffs, leg the federal system is about eight years; for prisoners sent to Marion it is about 40. The mission assigned by Washington is not to rehabilitate but to secure and control the prisoners. There are no gangs in this penitentiary, almost no

assaults, no escapes, no riots.

For the first 18 months or so, prisoners are confined to their cells 221/2 hours a day. Meals are eaten in the cells. If inmates have to be moved anywhere they walk guarded and handcuffed through emptied corridors.

Then they can move up to more time out of cells and meals eaten in the corridors outside. After about two more years of good behavior they can become one of the 50 tested under ordinary jail conditions: paid work, communal dining, recreation. The reward of passing the test is the only way out of Marion transfer to another prison. About 100 men a year make it. Nobody goes from Marion back to the streets, and only another prison ever taste freedom again. Or they can move down — to H block. Almost no time out of cells, loss of privileges, leg irons as well as handcuffs

on the way to the showers. Only the prison staff can decide when a man gets out of H block, and sentences there can be extended, month after month, for years.

The prisoner mentioned by Mr. Rakhamin, a lifer named Harold Rosenthal. no relation, made it out of Marion before I arrived — to another prison. I can only report that my suggestion that he might have been convicted for political On the average in America, eight might have been convicted for political reasons, not smuggling, gave a couple of capital crime and the execution of a person convicted for it. Many convicted peogood laugh they had had in a long time. On July 27, a U.S. Court of Appeals

that swift and certain punishment is the not been proved. It said that life under only real deterrent. But nothing in the Marion's conditions was sordid and horcriminal justice system is less swift or rible. But it ruled that in view of the certain than an execution - which is one purpose of Marion and the nature of its immates, those conditions did not violate can't be the deterrent many people think the constitution of the United States. it is. It scarcely commends the humanity

No visitor leaves Marion without No visitor leaves Marion without

the perpetrators of heinous crimes - relief he does not have to live among much less people convicted wrongly - them. But it can be said that men are suspended 8, 10 or more years in the in Marion for what they did, not what expectation of being electrocuted, gassed they thought, which is the point of this reply to Ivan Rakhmanin.



'No Boom-Boom-Boom!! No Rat-a-Tat-Tat!! No AAAARRGGHH!! How's a person supposed to get any sleep around here?"

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### **Guilt Over Hiroshima**

Regarding "Japan's Second Coming Stirs Admiration, and Loathing, in Asia" (Opinion, Aug. 9) by F. Sionil Jose:

Mr. Jose's comment puts the Hiroshima bombing in proper perspective. The Japanese have tried to create a feeling of guilt among Americans; I would recommend that all Americans read what he has to say to rid themselves of this feeling once and for all. Further, I think it is safe to say that nowhere in history has a conquering power treated those con-quered like the Americans treated the apanese after the war.

My wife and her family, like so many

others interned by the Japanese, are still alive today as a result of this bombing. Many Japanese lives were saved as well. ALBERT C. VAN DAALEN.

Counterrevolutionaries

Regarding "A Hungarian Drops By" (Opinion, July 28):

prised that Westerners — politicians as well as journalists — do not understand why we say that the uprising of Oct. 23, 1956, was a counterrevolution. This word is not a curse: It is an exact description of a fact. The soldiers of the Confederacy who fought against Abraham Lincoln and his anti-slavery policy were counterrevolutionaries; so were the

French peasants in the Vendée who fought against the French Revolution.

In our age, counterrevolution is directed mainly against communism. Admiral Miklos Horthy, who reigned in Hungary from 1919 to 1944, was proud that he and his regime were counterrevo-lutionary: For him this word was the highest praise. The Nicaraguan contras' name is the abbreviation of "counterrevolutionaries" and they use it proudly. The late Imre Nagy — for decades, a faithful Stalinist — became an opposition leader inside the Hungarian Communist Party and prime minister on the day of the uprising. In those tragic days he gave one concession after another to the counterrevolutionaries, and so he became one also. The West is praising him and the 1956 uprising for being anti-communist, for being counterrevolutionary - why deny, then, that it was?

G. P. PETO.

#### The Quayle Affair

kets for U.S. companies, using the

threat of closing the U.S. market as

The bill calls for a more equal

flow of scientific information be-

tween the United States and Japan.

And it bars foreign companies

from being primary dealers of U.S.

government securities unless U.S. firms have the same opportunity in the company's homeland. That

provision could threaten the New

York operations of the Japanese

securities companies Nomura Se-

curities Inc., Nikko Securities Inc.

• International Finance: The bill

requires annual reports to Congress

on progress in coordinating and

stabilizing currency exchange rates.

It also requires the United States to

focus attention on nations with

large trade surpluses, such as Tai-wan and South Korea, whose cur-

rencies are kept at what many

economists see as unreasonably

The bill also includes a measure

opposed by the Reagan administra-

tion, calling on the Treasury to study and discuss with other na-

tions the possibility of setting up a

special bank to purchase Third-World debts, convert them into

tradable securities or engage in oth-

er activities that might reduce the

debt load of developing nations.

In addition, the bill eliminates

restrictions on importing and ex-

porting books, films, phonograph

low levels to encourage exports.

and Daiwa Securities Co.

George Bush Jr.'s defense of Senator Dan Quayle is a real howler. ("Republican Leaders Rally to Quayle's Defense," Aug. 20). Anybody affected by the Vict-nam-era draft recalls that there were several well-recognized ways to avoid it: become a conscientious objector, go to Canada, or join the national guard. The least painful and most difficult of the options was the latter - it was hard to get in, but once there it was cushy.

The vice president's wise son, who served in the guard, now dutifully admonishes us as follows: "The important thing I want you all to remember is that we didn't go to Canada." Of course "they" didn't. It would have meant disrupting their careers and leaving their families. Thoreau warned us long ago about "sunshine patriots."

Avignon, France.

the primitive level of George Bush's views about women. For him to imagine that the gender gap will be solved by getting women to vote for a pretty face - despite the senator's retrograde po-licy positions on health and labor issues affecting them — is insulting and naïve. MARION HUNT. Lieurey, France.

#### A Beanball at Baltimore

Regarding "The Short Life of the Certi-fied Genius" (Sports, Aug. 5) by Ira Berkow:

The outrage we felt on reading that the more Orioles in the World Series" was marginally less acute than if it had been stated that the Kaiser licked the allies The Orioles' past, unlike their dreadful present, was splendid, and it included sweeping the Dodgers in the 1966 Senes. DAVID AND JOHN MILLER.

R. V. D'AMATO. The selection of Dan Quayle reveals

"Why, you an orphan?"

I didn't understand and so repeated to

Testily this time, he asked, "Are you

"Well — yes."
"And you consider this normal?"

'I don't follow you, sergeant." I didn't know what to say to him.

'And your parents, their names?" "And what do you have against

## Oh, Ma, Please, Pa, Can't I Join the National Guard?

By Philip Roth

Q Senator [Quayle], was there these people who are your parents?", "Nothing," I said. "I'm staying with the national guard?

A. Well ... the report that I read in the paper was that there were vacancies. O. Well, then, why didn't you just go down to a recruiting office and fill out the papers? Why did you —

A l do — I do — I do what any normal person would do at that age, you call

#### MEANWHILE

home. You call home to mother and father and say, I'd like to get in the national guard. Mr. Phillippi's a good friend of my father. And there's -I don't think there's anything wrong with asking your mother and father or friends for advice. - The New York Times

Like Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, at the age of 22 I also thought it would be better to express my love for America by going into the national guard instead of the army. This was in 1955, after the war had ended in Korea, but when there was still a peacetime draft. I'd graduated from college in 1954, and in 1955 fin-

ished up a master's degree in English.

I understand perfectly when Mr.

Quayle says he didn't want to enter the army because he wanted to enter law school instead. I wanted to go on and get a Ph.D. - and would have been even more eager to do so had there been a war raging at the time, as there was when the senator decided, as he says, "to continue

my legal education as soon as possible." Only days after completing the course work for my master's degree, I went down to the national guard recruiting office a few miles from my parents house in New Jersey. There was a lone national guardsman in the office, a sergeant of about 40, nondescriptly overweight and crew-cutted. To my surprise, he was not at all welcoming.

Hesitantly, I asked, "Isn't this the right place? I want to join the New Jersey National Guard."

him that I wanted to join up. Like Mr. Quayle, I had read that there were naional guard vacancies.

an orphan? Yes or no."
I shrugged and said, "No."

This made him openly angry. "You're not an orphan and yet you come barging in here to join the national guard?

"I asked if you consider it normal to come into a national guard recruiting office and ask to join the national guard."

What the hell is your name?" he said. I told him and he wrote it down. Reluctantly, I told him their names.

them over in Moorestown." Suddenly he was on his feet, shouting, "What do you have against the way things are done in this country? Aren't you and American child? Don't you know what the family means to an American child?"

"I do — I do — I do." "Why can't you people do what not, mal people do! How can you call your-self the American son of an American mother and an American father and pull

a stunt like this?" I drove to my parents' house in a daze, My mother was home and, over a cup of coffee in the kitchen. I told her what had happened in Camden. Quietly, after hearing me out, she said, "But, Philip, I'm afraid the sergeant was right. That wasn't very normal behavior on your part."

What wasn't? Why wasn't it?" "Darling, how can you even ask? You know very well that when something like this happens, you call home to mother and father and say, 'I'd like to get in the national guard."

"I'm 22 years old, Mother. I have master's degree. I haven't really lived at home since I went off to college."

In a choking voice, she replied: "That doesn't mean that we're not you!

"Oh, Ma, don't start - we've been around this track before. I've grown up."
Oh, how can you hurt us like this After all your American father and I have done for you, how can you turn ou) to be so abnormal!"

My father was home from the office only minutes after she had phoned him in tears. I shall never forget the fight he and I had that day. He had lost his temper before he was through the front door. "I it true? You tried getting into the national guard without calling your mother and ather? Is that what you actually had the

nerve to try to do on your own?"
"What I do about the national guard is my business!" I shouted back at him, "Why the hell can't you call home like any normal person your age!"
"Because I don't think there's any thing wrong with not asking your moth-

er and father about joining the national guard, that's why!" I thought he was going to take a swing at me — or that if he suggested again that I was "abnormal," I'd take a swing at him. I walked out of the house before

the worst happened, but for years we didn't speak to each other. The irony is that, young and raw as was, I then went off and committed

totally abnormal act. I was so angry at the national guard sergeant, at my mother at my father - and at America too that I did the least patriotic thing I could think of. I joined the army.

Mr. Roth, author of 16 books, will publish an autobiographical work next month. He contributed this to The New York Times.

#### **GENERAL NEWS**

# Bill Gives U.S. Stronger Hand on Trade

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The trade bill gan includes everything from accounting changes, symbolic

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Although he said he was not happy about all aspects of the bill, Mr. Reagan signed it into law Tuesday. The most controversial issues ading other nations' trading practices, have overshadowed some parts of the measure that are likely to have much more immediate impact.

For instance, the bill authorizes the government to implement several previously reached trade agreements, including one converting the United States to the system for classifying goods that is used in the rest of the world.

The law also amends tariffs for many chemicals and for products ranging from watches and hatter's fur to frozen cranberries.

In the long run, the single most important provision of the legislation may be the authority it gives the administration to negotiate international trade agreements covering goods and services under the so-called Uruguay Round of talks, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Uruguay Round, intended

to liberalize trade, began two years ago and will reach its midway point in December in Montreal. The bill sets up an expedited

procedure for Congress to consider. without amendments, any agreement submitted for ratification by June 1. 1991.

whole bill, as far as we are con-cerned," said Howard A. Lewis 3d. list of practices to be weighed in is directed to seek more access to vice president for international afsigned by President Ronald Reafairs of the National Association of Manufacturers

In general, economists describe amendments and special favors to the new law as one that opens the eventually give the government a nation's trade policies and prac-much stronger hand in trade nego-tices but does not force the president to walk through it. The bill, in a widely cited exam-

anthority to initiate investigations dressed in the bill, those concern- of unfair trading practices and to order sanctions. Supporters believe that this provision, by keeping presidential prestige out of the limelight, will

result in quicker and more favor-

able decisions in cases where U.S. companies are harmed by foreign Other issues covered in the 1,000-page trade bill include: Trade Agreements: In addition to granting authority for negotiation of trade agreements in the GATT talks and adopting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule governing classification of goods, the bill puts into effect the so-called Nairobi Protocol, which affects importa-

cultural materials, repealing legislation Congress passed in 1982 governing such articles. The bill also implements the allows U.S. companies to block intrade agreement reached by the ports without proving damages if United States and the European Community 18 months ago covering tariffs on citrus and pasta products, and extends U.S. participa- ing U.S. competitiveness, discour-

tion of educational, scientific and

reement on coffee. on by June 1. 1771.
"That's the centerpiece of the pluses and maintain unjustifiable mand from Congress for reciproci-

considering retaliation includes violations of workers' rights, a provision sought by unions. The government is also directed

to seek agreements that extend broad policy measures that may door to sweeping changes in the anti-dumping policies to include situations in which foreign companies sell such goods as computer chips in other countries at less than cost, allowing manufacturers in ple, transfers from the president to those countries to use them in the U.S. trade representative the products that can then be sold at unfairly low prices in the United States.

 Anti-Bribery Law: The bill amends the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and reduces the potential liability of corporate officers for actions by employees. It also clarifies what payments are permitted. • Export Controls: The bill abolishes licensing of many electronic and industrial products for export to allied nations that are members of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control, known as CO-COM, once their controls on re-

export to other countries have been certified as effective. • Intellectual Property: The bill includes measures to encourage broader recognition of U.S. patents, copyrights and other property right protections. It extends situations in which U.S. companies can seek damages from importers and

patents are violated. • Subsidies: The bill authorizes various subsidies aimed at enhanction in the international trade aging foreign subsidies or cushioning the impact of foreign • Unfair Trade: The bill requires competition on U.S. companies. the government to identify which Reciprocity: The bill has several nations have persistent trade sur- provisions reflecting a growing de-

records and other informational material to and from Cuba. The ban, imposed in 1962, also applied to newspapers, posters, photographs, microfilms, microfiches and tapes, making it necessary to obtain a license from the Commerce Department to import more

> metric system are happy about an obscure section of the trade bill, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

measure for trade and commerce and requires government agencies By 1993, the bill says, agencies

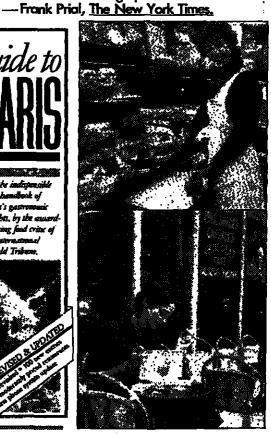
such use is impractical or is likely

Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros,: pâtisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this second edition of her popular guide. In her search, she discovered 100 exciting new places that have made it into this entertaining and useful book. The critics raved about the first edition: "To walk the streets of Paris without deadline or curfew --- stalking everything wonderful to eat... It's the dream of every one of us in love with food. And Patricia Wells has

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# Japan and Other Nations Express Concern

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches We hope the U.S. administration Congress. will take appropriate measures to curb protectionism."

UN Approves Food Aid The Associated Press Food and Agriculture Organiza-

emergency food aid worth \$5.7 ml

tion for Somali refugees in Ethio-April, when rebels in the north launched an offensive.

TOKYO - Prime Minister No- Europe and elsewhere. Many world boru Takeshita has called the U.S. leaders had expressed reservations our rates and said, while the bill was moving through

Japan, which accounted for er case by case the possibility of about one-third of the \$171 billion His comment reflected similar U.S. trade deficit in 1987, was a primary target of the bill.

Hajime Tamura, Japan's inter-national trade and industry minis-ter, said the bill could "trigger fur-ROME — The United Nations ther protectionist pressures, endangering the future develoption has approved a shipment of ment of the world's free trading system." Business leaders echoed his concerns.

In Seoul, the government said it hoped the law would not trigger to neighboring Ethiopia since protectionist legislation around the world. A statement by Foreign deficit, which prompted the bill. Minister Choi Kwang Soo ex- (UPI, Reuters, AFP)

unease in South Korea, Taiwan, pressed "deep disappointment" at the signing of the bill.

A representative of the European Community said Wednesday in Brussels that the EC would considretaliation against provisions of the

prepared to defend its legitimate practical. terests every time they are put at stake by umlateral trade measures, siatement

In Taipei, Wang Chien-shien. deputy economics minister, urged Washington's trading partners to

m Metric Lovers Rejoice Crusaders for wider use of the

than a single copy.

The bill designates the metric system as the preferred method of "The Enropean Community is to start buying metric whenever

should "use the metric system of hased on the trade bill," the EC measurement in procurement, commissioner for external rela- grants and other business-related tions, Willy de Clercq, said in a activities, except to the extent that to cause significant inefficiency or loss of markets to U.S. firms."

Because of that language, howevhelp narrow the huge U.S. trade er, analysts at the National Association of Manufacturers do not expect much impact from the section.

## In Arab Village, Razed Homes and Hate

#### Once a Quiet West Bank Town, Site of Slaying Is Now a Center of Militancy

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service

BEITA. Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Strident anti-Israel graffiti is scrawled across almost every wall here in orange paint so bright that it looks as if it glows in the dark.

So many Palestinian flags have been hung on electricity wires that shopkeepers stock extra candles to cope with frequent power failures. Remnants of stone roadblocks, intended to stop Israeli Army jeeps,

litter the dirt road every few yards. This is Beita, where anger and hatred remain strong over an incident in April that led to the death of an Arab resident and a teen-age Israeli girl. The former complacency is gone. Beita is now a militant

Palestinian village. Not everything has changed. sonable chance that he has a rela-

By James Brooke

New York Times Service: BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — An-

gola, Cuba and South Africa start-

ed talks Wednesday to set a timeta-

ble for the total withdrawal of

currently estimated at 47,000, has

been in Angola since 1975, when it

helped a Marxist Angolan guerrilla

group seize power.

Establishing an acceptable

schedule for a complete Cuban

withdrawal is seen here as the sin-

gle greatest hurdle in peace negoti-

ations that began in May.
"This is the big one," an American diplomat said. "It's all brass

tacks, and they are all pointing up."

The United States is mediating the

A timetable for a Cuban pullout

looms large here because the gov-

ernment of Angola has not reduced

its military dependence on the Cu-

bans. In 1977, there were only

20,000 Cuban troops in Angola,

"This is the tough bone to chew,"

an Angolan diplomat said as the

So far, the talks have produced a

cease-fire in Angola between South

African, Angolan and Cuban

troops, and a Sept. 1 deadline for the withdrawal of all South African

soldiers from Angola.
In addition, South Africa has

tentatively agreed to start Nov. 1 a

United Nations plan that would

AUTHORS WANTED By N.Y. PUBLISHER

sixth round of the talks began.

less than half today's level.

three days of talks.

The Cuban expeditionary force,

Cuban troops from Angola.

donkeys, carrying yellow jugs for dent. water from the village well. Shopwater from the village well. Shop- Or read the graffiti that has near the top of the hill, the dead keepers swat at flies, waiting for sprouted everywhere: "No matter man's mother and sister attacked

Those and other sleepy images once told the whole story of Beita, a village of about 6,000 tucked into the hills just south of Nablus. But now a Beita shopkeeper will quickly give away the new reality, as Khalil Rashit did one afternoon.

"Beita is different now because the people are revengeful," he said slowly, his voice hard. "Now we know how the Israelis treat Palestinians: the way a wild animal

Ask anyone, and there is a rea-

**Angola Peace Talks Begin in Congo** 

West Africa, or Namibia, in about

nine months. South Africa has

made it clear, however, that it will

only withdraw its estimated 50,000

troops from South-West Africa if

there is a corresponding withdraw-

Publicly, South Africa says the

Narrowing this gap to a mutually

acceptable period is the task of the

American mediator. Chester A.

Crocker, assistant secretary of state

for African affairs. For years, Mr.

Crocker's efforts for a Southern Af-

rica peace package produced few

results. But in recent months, new

elements have pushed the parties

The Soviet Union, the principal

LONDON - The British gov-

into the causes of a disease that has

wiped out thousands of seals in the

North Sea and the Baltic and is

cern at the death of seals through

disease, which has spread from the

eastern North Sea and the Baltic,"

for the environment, said Tuesday.

of a serious threat to our own seal

population," she said. "Although

present scientific evidence suggests

that the disease is caused by natural

Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. should be further urgent studies to had died around Britain.

Virginia Bottomley, junior minister

There are now early indications

We share the widespread con-

now affecting British seals.

ed prodding the country to end the tatives have said they will not obwar. A Soviet specialist in African serve the cease-fire declared Aug. 8.

U.K. Orders Research on Seal Disease

arms supplier for Angola, has start-

toward an accord.

al of Cuban troops from Angola.

Cuban forces must leave Angola by

June, while Angola says the with-

drawal should take four years.

Through the afternoon, drowsy tive or friend who was forcibly sent the village, but despite the shoot-boys still ride down the hill on to Lebanon after the April inci- ing, the hikers continued on their

women to buy canned corn or or-how many they kill, we will remain them, screaming and throwing ange drink.

\*No concessions on rocks. Haifa, Jaffa and the Galilee," "Yes to martyrdom and the PLO."

The walls were free of graffiti and the assumption was that the before April, when a small group of Israeli settlers escorting youngsters on a hike decided to take a shortcut through Beita. On the outskirts, some villagers, feeling threatened at the sight of Israelis with automatic weapons, threw stones to try

to keep them out of the village. One settler, Roman Aldubi, a settler guard, fired several warning shots, and one killed a farmer working in a field.

Word of the death raced up to

For South Africa, the military

balance shifted unfavorably this

and weapons to southern Angola

15 miles north of the border of

dence for South-West Africa.

The only significant player not in

attendance in Brazzaville is the Na-

tional Union for the Total Inde-

pendence of Angola, or UNITA, a

fected by man-made changes in the

The Department of the Environ-

ment has commissioned a research

unit to analyze samples from seals

will be tagged with miniature radio

transmitters and their movements

will be followed from a research

Scientists say the disease, which

often triggers symptoms of pneu-monia and may be linked to marine

pollution, has killed about 7,000

seals since it was discovered in

April, John Harwood, head of the

marine environment."

rebel army with about 35,000 guer-rillas in Angola. UNITA represen-

spring when Cuba airlifted

server to the talks.

South-West Africa.

#### At Tirza Porat's funeral, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir swore: The heart of the nation is boiling. God will avenge her blood." It turned out that Tirza Porat

was not stoned to death. An army investigation concluded that the Israeli guard had shot her by accident after being struck by a rock thrown by the slain Arab's sister. By the time all this became clear, affairs is in Brazzaville as an ob-

way. When they got to the village,

In the melee that followed, one

hiker, Tirza Porat, 15, fell dead,

villagers had stoned her to death

Within hours, Israel, already an-

gry after four months of violence in

the occupied territories, raised its

voice in a vengeful cry of fury. The

banner headline in the Israeli news-

paper Maariv shouted: "Beita -

Hike of Blood!"

Israel had taken vengeance. Troops had blown up the homes of 14 families. Six residents were deported. Using buildozers, the army uprooted dozens of olive trees and an and set up a front line about 280 miles (450 kilometers) long, about almond grove, though it belonged to another village.

Someone even tore down the sign pointing to Beita. Now the sign sits propped up in a rusting oil

Starting Sept. 1, the cease-fire is to be monitored by another player in the region, the 10,000-man In many cases, white canvas tents have been put up beside the rubble of houses. Near one, a patch strong guerrilla army of the South-West African People's Organiza-tion, or SWAPO, SWAPO has been of graffiti reads, "They can destroy homes, but they cannot destroy the fighting since 1966 to win indepenwill of the people."

Just east of the center of Beita. Ahamed Abrahim is helping re-build a house. The family head, his cousin, was deported, leaving be-hind nine children. "We're just building two rooms, for the chil-dren," he said. "They're sleeping in an old shed now, but winter's com-

ing and it isn't safe for them."

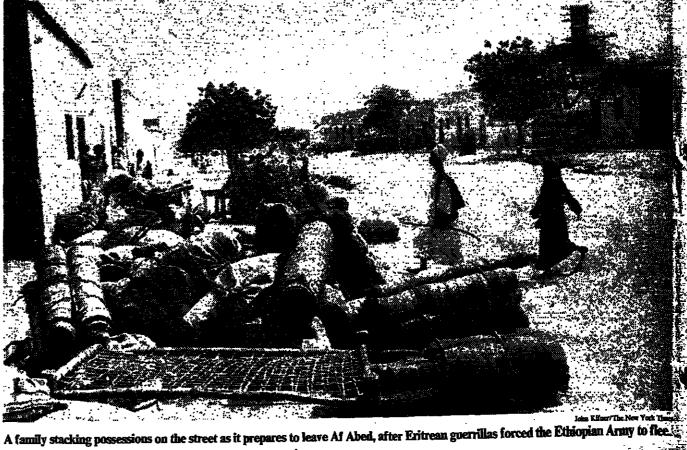
He needed a permit from the army to rebuild, but a lawyer friend said he probably could not get one. "We don't have any choice; we establish how far seals may be aflook that seemed to dare the Israelis to do anything about it.

Abdeen Salim, former deputy head of the village council, told a visitor: "Now the news is spiritual and monitor their feeding patterns. food for us. It's made everyone Starting next month, some seals more aware, more politically conscious than we were before." He pointed to some 5-year-old boys sitting on soft-drink cartons.

"They're more knowledgable now," he said. "They know the ene-

my is Israel." He asked the boys: "Where are your slingshots? Where'd you hide

them? Go get them!" Looking up at Mr. Salim, the boys offered broad, knowing



## Eritrean Rebels Are Gaining in Ethiopia

New York Times Service AF ABED, Ethiopia — For a decade, this was the headquarters for Ethiopian Army forces battling Eritrean rebels in the world's longest guerrilla war. Now, after a string of rebel victories in these bleak, stony mountains, it is a rear area for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, and the officers' barracks and perimeter foxholes are deserted.

The sole reminder of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam's regime is a big concrete sculpture of a hammer and sickle, painted bright red, atop the guardhouse.

The leftist insurgency against the Moscow-backed Addis Ababa government, which also faces rebellion in neighboring Tigre Province, has led Colonel Mengistu to declare a state of national emergency, to oust all foreign aid workers, to arrange a hasty peace with Somalia to the south to free up more troops and to step up raids on civilian areas in hopes of denying food to the Eritreans.

The U.S. State Department says two million people are at risk of starvation.

The fighting now is about 15 miles (24 kilometers) down the road toward Cheren, near the provincial capital of Asmara. More important than the loss of territory is the damage to the Ethiopian Army — roughly a third of its strength in the area has been destroyed — and the capture of quantities of heavy weapons for the first time.

The acquisition of about 50 130-millimeter howitzers and rocket launchers has greatly increased the firepower of the rebels, who must capture most of their weapons from their foes. The new heavy weaponry was much in evi-

dence during a visit in late July to the front developing near Cheren.

Some of a score of Soviet-made ZU-23 antiaircraft cannon captured in the battle were hidden under trees or dug into earthworks. At turns the houses to ashes. Does a gov least 20 Soviet-made T-55 tanks were said to have any meaning without the people?

have been added to the considerable number already taken

As darkness fell, convoys of Mercedes trucks filled with guerrillas bounced along the rough roads toward the lighting. Wary of the Sovietsupplied air power that they cannot effectively challenge, the Eritreans prefer to move only at

The Ethiopians have struck back in recent weeks with air and ground attacks. Soldiers are

More important than the loss of territory is the damage to the Ethiopian Army — roughly a third of its strength in the area has been destroyed.

said to have gunned down some civilians and driven others off their farms. In May, the Eritreans say, Ethiopian troops killed 400 villagers at Sheeb, crushing 40 beneath tanks.

Af Abed is a small market town, one broad dirt street about three blocks long, lined with single-story mud or cinder block buildings and spiky-leaved trees and set on a huge, dusty plain. It is nearly empty now, with only a few shopkeepers tending their stores.

The government, which is known as the or "committee," although some also translate this as "shadow," sent in its MIG jet fighters to bomb in May, killing three people. Most of the population has fled into the coun-

"This Dergue is like a hyena," said Abdul Ali as others grumbled agreement. "We have a government that smashes simple civilians and turns the houses to ashes. Does a government

An Amnesty International report in 1987, said its evidence "points overwhelmingly to their persistence of torture on a substantial scale in

The human rights organization also said it had documented the killing of 30,000 opponents of the government in 1976-1978 in a crackdown called the "red terror." The Addis Ababa government denies the accusations.

Neither Colonel Mengistu nor his predeces sor. Emperor Haile Selassie, has been able to suppress nationalism in Eritrea, a roughly the angular slice of northern Ethiopia that once. was a separate Italian colony. It includes the vital Red Sea ports of Massawa and Assay, without which Ethiopia would be landlocked. The Eritrean rebellion, numbering about 35,000 guerrillas, faces the largest army in black-Africa, more than 220,000 troops armed with.

some \$4 billion in Soviet weaponry. The Eritreans, abandoned by their Soviet backers in the mid-1970s when the new junta in Addis Ababa aligned itself with Moscow, say they receive little outside aid, and food and supplies are trucked in across the desert from the southern Sudan.

For nine years, the war had been stalemated in World War I-style trench warfare along a line stretching almost 200 miles, the opposing earthworks climbing along the hills and valleys.

Since the first shots were fired in 1961, the government has staged at least eight major offensives. None achieved much success, but for years, rebel counterattacks were pre-empted; by infighting between the leftist Eritrean Peo-ple's Liberation Front and the Islamic fundamentalist Eritrean Liberation Front.

The leftists gained dominance in 1981, and in December 1987 the guerrillas broke through the lines from their main base at the bombed-out town of Nakia. In March, they overan Af. Abed in a wild battle in which they say they killed or captured 18,000 Ethiopian troops, sending many fleeing in panic:

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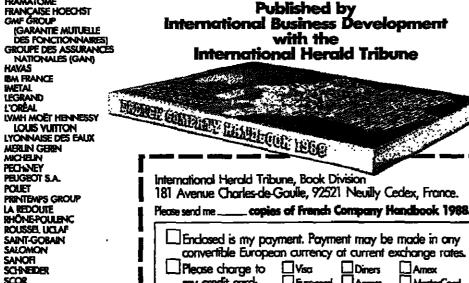
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#### Japan Minister Quits Over Sea Accident By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Past Service

TOKYO - Japan's defense minister resigned Wednesday in a po-litical gesture designed to show remorse for a Japanese submarine's collision with a fishing boat last month that left 30 civilians dead. The accident produced much nega-tive public sentiment toward Japan's military establishment.

Tsutomu Kawara, the civilian head of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, said he was stepping down because of the "very sad accident that the Self-Defense Forces were a party to in which many precious lives were lost."

Mr. Kawara's resignation had been expected for some time, because of the Japanese custom that senior leadership take responsibility for serious mishaps involving their organizations. In the West, such a resignation often is taken as an admission of guilt and thus occurs only under extreme pressure. But in Japan, such an action is seen as essential to acknowledge the seriousness of an incident and to show proper respect to victims. For instance, in 1985 when a

Japan Air Lines jet crashed into a Haq in an unexplained aircraft ex-Japanese mountainside, killing 520 people on board, the airline's presi-

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self-defense force plane collided in ter Noboru Takeshita. midair with a civilian passenger jet, killing 162 people. The Japanese sense of responsi-

bility has on occasion caused more extreme expressions of remorse, placed Mr. Kawara with a veteran Recently, for instance, a local police chief hanged himself after his police station bungled the arrest of will be to increase public confia confessed murderer. He left a dence in the military after the collinote saying he was "sorry for hav- sion. ing given troubles to the police or-

party member, Shichiro Tazawa, 70, who said one of his main tasks

Mr. Kawara, in resigning, also

said he hoped that Japanese people In the case of the July 23 colli-sion between the submarine Nada-the military. The change is unlikely shio and the Fuji Maru No. 1, a to affect Japan's military policies, fishing boat, Mr. Kawara's deputy which are determined more gener- occur in the future.

Mr. Takeshita immediately re-

dent resigned almost immediately. and the head of the navy also said ally by the entire cabinet and govemment bureaucracy

Seventeen years ago, a defense they wanted to resign but both minister resigned when a Japanese were asked to stay by Prime Minis-Authorities are still investigating the collision, which occurred just outside busy Yokosuka harbor as Mr. Kawara, 51, tendered his resignation a few hours after a methe submarine attempted to maneuver between the fishing boat and a yacht. While no official placmorial was held for the 30 victims. ing of blame has yet occurred, public sentiment seems decidedly against the submarine and its crew.

Responding to these sentiments, Mr. Takeshita, at the memorial service, said it was important for the military to realize its responsibility to protect the lives of Japanese citizens. He also promised that the government will take measures to ensure the similar accidents do not

## Pakistan Tense on Shiite Holiday

strife as Shiite Moslems observed a holy day, one week after the death of President Mohammed Zia ul-Shiites, who make up about 5

percent of Pakistan's 107 million people, joined processions to mourn the death 1,308 years ago of Imam Hussein, the Prophet Mohammed's grandson. Friction between the Shiites and

dents here voted almost 2 to 1 on the majority Sunnis usually in-Tuesday in favor of the city's bid to creases on Ashoura, marking the host the 1994 Olympic Winter death of Imam Hussein and followers in a leadership clash in 608.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - The Shiites and Sunnis since the assassigovernment tightened security in nation three weeks ago of a Shiite several cities Wednesday to prevent religious leader in northwestern Pakistan. President Zia was a Sunni.

In the southern port of Karachi, as many as 40,000 Shiites marched vance of the holiday.

military troops and army regulars dressed in full battle gear lined the streets along the procession of the procession o streets along the procession. They drove vehicles mounted with machine guns and kept watch from Zia's death. roofs along the seven-mile route.

No clashes were reported.

northern Pakistan. New clashes were reported in the region after President Zia's death on Aug. 17.

The English-language newspaper The Muslim reported Tuesday that at least 10 people died and 10 were injured the last few days in through the main district in obser- Shiite-Sunni violence near Kohat, west of Islamabad.

vices had received information her life was in danger after General The head of the Pakistan Peo-

ple's Party said she was informed About 30 people have died this that armed guards were being post-year in Sunni-Shiite gun battles in ed outside her home to protect her. that armed guards were being post-

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ESPITE two denices of as District serval stereotypes new research shows that when t comes to emotional life, men and women seem as bound as ever by traditional sex roles The differences are starkest in the suppression of feeling. Psycho the ambicasion of territor steers

By Daniel Goleman

ally are still more reticent when comes to emotions like sympathy saless and distress while works are more inhibited when it comes to anger and sexuality.
Yet studies are finding that me, and women differ little, if at all, it the actual physiology of these feel ings, the differences appear and when it comes to their expression.

Bewond the expression of feeling men and women also differ in hor they explain an emotional outburs - especially intense feetings like anger and sadness - and what the appropriate response might be. And these differences seem des tinal to last. Recent studies show that parent still treat boys and miris differenth in regard to their emotional life.

The state types of amount mality for men and women and as strong a ever, in spite of two decades o efforts to break them down. said Dr. Virgina O'Leary, a psycholo gist at Radcliffe College. Dr. O'Leary was one of severa

psychologists presenting finding on sex differences un amotions at meeting of the American Psycholo gical Association last week.

Some of the most compelling lab oratory research shows, for instance that when provoked, men and worn

## Canadian S Using Island

By John F. Burns HOBSON'S CHOICE ICE IS

H LAND, Arcue Ocean — Like mythic explorers, a group of Canadan scientists have been rafting across the Arctic Ocean on a leviathan of floating ice. The platform chosen by the Canadians for their polar odvssey is

an we island 5 miles long, a mile and a half wide and 150 feet thick (about 8 kilometers by 2.5 kilomelers and about 45 meters thick). Since 1983, when they first sighted the island and named it for the director of their polar research progam George Hobson, the Canadians have used the island as a mobile laboratory for oceanographic research And by unfuring a Maple leaf flag they have found a new enment has become increasingly vigilant against intrusions by Sovi-

er and American nuclear submames, which are believed to use the labyrinthine channels of the archipeago for games of strategic hide For the 30 men and women who work on the island during the sum-mer, the operation provides an ensaging mix of adventure and pairi-ousn, as well as an opportunity to compliate to the knowledge of one of the world's least understood

"How many people think, 'Gee, I mish I were on a deserted island?"
said Richard Brink, a 29-year-old seismic technician and the sismic technician working on the island after a winter in Calpary the people who are doing it. For next year, the government is onsidering establishing a post on the island for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. If the Mounted policeal gesture yet in the \$2-mi-

ion-a-year project.

"It's got to do with waving the fact and saying to people. We've here, we're checking out the territo-year-old geophysicist. year-old geophysicist.

From March to October cach

rion March to October each the 24-hour darkness of the polar land to probe phenomena that have the days of the arctic pioneers since then, the Canadians use the intrinsic phenomena that have the days of the arctic pioneers. Like tend with gale force winds and tenders that can sink to 50 Mes. peratures that can sink to 50 despites below zero Fahrenheit (about the pioneers, the Canadians lawe



#### that enter the bloodstream. Some go to the thymus gland in the chest, giving rise to white cells called T cells. These have many functions, including fighting viruses. stem cells which give rise to other Red blood Assembly Line **For Blood Cells** Other intermediate cells evolve into oxygen-carrying red cells; various disease-fighting white blood cells; platelets for clotting, and monocytes, immune-system cells that in tissues become scavenging macrophages.

## Feelings: Gender Gap Lingers Men and Women Still Bound by Traditional Sex Roles

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service ESPITE two decades of assaults on sexual stereotypes, new research shows that when it comes to emotional life, men and

women seem as bound as ever by traditional sex roles. The differences are starkest in the suppression of feeling. Psychologists are finding that men gener-ally are still more reticent when it comes to emotions like sympathy, sadness and distress, while women are more inhibited when it comes to

anger and sexuality.
Yet studies are finding that men and women differ little, if at all, in the actual physiology of these feelings; the differences appear only when it comes to their expression.

Beyond the expression of feeling, men and women also differ in how they explain an emotional outburst - especially intense feelings like anger and sadness - and what the appropriate response might be. And these differences seem destined to last.

: u :

Recent studies show that parents still treat boys and girls differently in regard to their emotional life. The stereotypes of emotionality for men and women are as strong as ever, in spite of two decades of efforts to break them down," said Dr. Virginia O'Leary, a psycholo-

gist at Radcliffe College. Dr. O'Leary was one of several psychologists presenting findings as open about their anger. And the found that, particularly among on ser differences in emotions at a same is true for men with emotions women with less sexual experience,

that when provoked, men and wom-

en had equivalent reactions in terms of heart rate and other physiological responses. But when questioned, the men usually said they were angry while the women usually said they

were hurt or sad. In a study, men and women viewed scenes of accidents and their victims. The men's faces showed no server while the showed no expression while the women's expressed sympathy. Physiological measures, mean-

Men generally are more reticent about sympathy, sadness and distress, while women are more inhibited when it comes to anger

while, showed that both men and women were equally affected by the scenes.

and sexuality.

'Although women don't admit to feeling angry as much as do men; they may feel just as angry inside," said Leslie Brody, a psychologist at Boston University. "It's their early training that tells women not to be

where a person is most at ease.

people were asked to reveal an emotionally upsetting secret, men did so as readily as women when they could talk into a tape recorder

or write it in a private journal. But in face-to-face situations, differences emerge between men and women, said James Pennebaker, a psychologist at Southern Methodist University, who did the research on confessions. "It's more threatening for men to express emotion that show they are troubled."

In the emotional politics of life, the relative ease with which men express their anger may lead to unsuspected difficulties. In a survey of women who work as secretaries, the single most disliked characteristic of male bosses was anger, Dr. O'Leary said.

Sexuality is another arena where there is a marked difference between the sexes in inhibition. One study found that as many as 42 percent of women said they were not sexually aroused, even as readings of vaginal temperature showed that they were responding physiologically.

The women in the study were listening to a tape of an erotic story while the measurements were made. In the same study, not a single man was unaware of his sexual arousal. More recent studies have had similar findings, said Dr. Patricia Morokoff of the University of Rhode Island. Dr. Morokoff has meeting of the American Psychological Association last week.

Some of the most compelling laboratory research shows, for instance, unations, and weakest in situations where tended to be a disparity between physiological arousal and the arousal they reported, measured during both erotic films and

# Closing In on Key Bone Marrow Cells

New York Times Service

CIENTISTS are coming close. to isolating one of the most important and elusive groups of cells in the human body, the ultimate source of all blood cells and the immune defense system.

The search is for cells of the bone marrow that scientists call the stem cells of the blood-forming system. For at least three decades, scientists have been trying to find ways of separating the stem cells from everything else in the bone marrow so they can be used in pure form.

Now the international effort appears to be nearing success. Scientists believe that the study of pure stem cells would reveal much that is still unclear about how the various cells of the blood and immune system develop. Stem cells could also be put to important practical uses, such as in treating some serious blood disorders and in transplants of bone marrow, which are used to treat some cancers. Such cells would also be valuable in developing gene therapy to treat genetic diseases that are now incur-

Through use of stem cells, or marrow samples that contain a large proportion of stem cells, scientists would hope to eliminate or greatly reduce some of the hazardous side effects of current transplants that use whole bone marrow. The most important of these is graft-versus-host disease, in which some of the cells of the transplanted marrow attack the patient's cells. Researchers hope, although it is unproved, that use of stem cells might greatly reduce the risk of

Stem cells might be valuable in gene therapy because that still-un-proved medical treatment depends on transplanting specific genes into cells that will be a permanent part of the patient's blood system. Such permanence would be achieved with stem cells, but not with other bone marrow cells that would have only limited lifetimes and would therefore achieve only temporary cures at best. If pure or almost pure stem cells were available, genes could be transplanted into them with much greater efficiency than risk for problems in these areas of would be possible if the genes were development. The findings were re-

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. row in the hope of hitting a large number of stem cells.

> Eventually, purification of stem cells might even make large-scale bone marrow banks feasible for special purposes because it would be necessary to store only a relatively small number of cells. Bone marrow is the source of the oxygencarrying red cells and all the white cells and various kinds of housekeeping and scavenger cells that have many functions in the blood, including protection against invasion by viruses and other potential

All these cells arise, through several stages of development and differentiation, from the stem cells. The ultimate stem cells may account for only about one 0.01 percent of cells of the bone marrow. Stem cells in even fewer numbers can be found in the circulating University, Dr. Irving Weissman, Dr. Shelly Heimfeld and Dr. Gerald J. Spangrude have reported dramatic success in purifying

mouse stem cells. The achievement, building on earlier research by scientists in Canada, Europe and the United States, offered strong support for the idea that the same nurification can be achieved with human stem cells.

Success in isolating the mouse stem cells was tested by using the cells to save the lives of mice whose own bone marrow had been destroyed by massive doses of radiation. The research team reported in the journal Science that as few as 80 to 100 cells were enough to repopulate the animals' bone marrow permanently and to give rise to all the elements of blood. In contrast,

In recent research at Stanford row to do the same job, the scien- itself has been built by many scientists said.

The scientists were able to tag the mouse stem cells for identification to prove that the renewal of the animals' blood system was not accomplished by native cells that unexpectedly survived the radiation. We don't know for sure the minimum number of cells that would be Dr. Weissman. Conceivably, it major problem how to be absocould be as low as a single cell, but lutely sure the cells are really stemit could also be as many as 10 to cells.

"The degree of purity they Dr. James D. Griffin of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard Medical School in Boston.

Dr. Malcolm A.S. Moore of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York described the reit would have taken 200,000 to cently reported work as the "icing 300,000 cells from whole bone mar- on the cake," noting that the cake

tists over the last three decades. Her said the new work in mice "was" extremely well done" and showshow very few stem cells can suffice

to reconstitute the blood system. Some scientists believe that currently available purification and separation techniques are adequate, or nearly so, to isolate the needed to save the animal," said human stem cells too. But there is a

> No one yet knows exactly whatthe human stem cells are or how to define precisely their capabilities. Because of this definition problem' and that of developing assays to identify stem cells precisely. Dr. E. Donnall Thomas, a pioneer in bone-marrow transplantation, calls the search for the pure stem cells "the Holy Grail" of blood research.

## Twins Research Reveals Parental Power:

New York Times Service E XPECTANT parents naturally worry about the mishaps that might befall a baby on the way toward birth. But recent research should prove comforting. In one study of twins in which one of each set was sufficiently underweight at birth to concern doctors and parents, researchers found that the of problems after one year, but acsmaller of the two children actually

fared better at one year of age than

the other. Psychologists see this finding as testimony to the power of parents to treat children in a way that compensates for a biological disadvantage. The researchers found, for instance, that mothers talked more to the smaller child than the larger one. When the twins were one year old, the originally smaller ones were still smaller but they were doing better on tests of physical abilities such as coordination, dexterity

For years, clinical wisdom backed up by research has predicted that the lower the weight of the child at birth, the more it was at transplanted into whole bone mar- ported at a meeting of the Ameri-

and muscle tone.

logist at the University of Miami. In another report, Eugene Emory, a psychologist at Emory University in Atlanta, said that infants who had suffered from brief oxygen deprivation in the last few minutes of labor were not only free tually more robust than infants who had an easier birth.

The two studies are the most recent in a series of reports on the long-term psychological and intellectual consequences for children who experienced difficulties over the period of pregnancy or at birth. "We're finding developmental

surprises as research follows infants considered at risk into later life," said Claire Kopp, a psychologist at the University of California at Los Angeles. "Traditionally, it had been assumed that if a baby were exposed to risks during pregnancy or birth, it would have later developmental problems - intellectual deficits, or behavioral ones such as impulsivity. Slowly we've the case."

can Psychological Association in sets of twins. On average, the small-Atlanta by Tiffany Field, a psycho-er of the pair weighed only two or er of the pair weighed only two or three pounds, while the bigger twin usually weighed about 25 percent more than its sibling. According to the standard pediatric measure of weight for length, the smaller twins school age. in the study were seen at risk for later problems in development.

> But Ms. Field found that by four months, the smaller twin had developmental advantages over the larger sibling. After one year the smaller twins also had superior motor development than the other twins, and did far better on these tests than premature infants of similar birth weight. One reason, Ms. Field believes, is that the parents of a twin who is much smaller than the other are far more aware of the low birth weight than the parents of a single child born equally under-

"We found the mothers talked to those infants more frequently," Ms. Field said. "It seems that the parents, realizing that one twin was significantly smaller than the other, been finding that is not necessarily gave them enough compensatory attention to facilitate their develop-

Ms. Field also reported that premature infants who had respiratory. problems and who are considered at high risk for later difficulties, had normal scores on intelligence tests by the time they reached

The study of infants deprived of oxygen in a portion of labor was particularly surprising. The research involved 56 infants. Infants who suffered from this condition of hypoxia for a prolonged period in labor had developmental difficulties, as expected. But Mr. Emory found that babies who suffered from hypoxia only in the last 10 minutes of labor were not injured.

"A drop in fetal heart rate, which signals hypoxia, during the last stages of contractions had been thought to be an ominous clinical sign," Ms. Kopp said. "But when we evaluated them at four months, these babies were more likely than others to be seen by their parents as having an easy temperament and to have higher scores on tests of mental and motor development. And all one year, the same babies were still ahead on the tests." - DANIEL GOLEMAN

## **Canadian Scientists Rove the Arctic** Using Island of Ice as a Mobile Lab

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

HOBSON'S CHOICE ICE ISLAND, Arctic Ocean—Like
mythic explorers, a group of Canamythic explore dian scientists have been rafting across the Arctic Ocean on a leviathan of floating ice.

The platform chosen by the Canadians for their polar odyssey is an ice island 5 miles long, a mile and a half wide and 150 feet thick (about 8 kilometers by 2.5 kilometers and about 45 meters thick). Since 1983, when they first sight-

ed the island and named it for the director of their polar research prolaboratory for oceanographic research. And by unfurling a Maple Leaf flag, they have found a new way of proclaiming Canadian sovcreignty in the waters around the archipelago where the Ottawa gov-ernment has become increasingly vigilant against intrusions by Soviet and American nuclear submarines, which are believed to use the labyrinthine channels of the archipelago for games of strategic hide

and seek.
For the 30 men and women who work on the island during the sum-mer, the operation provides an engaging mix of adventure and patriousm, as well as an opportunity to contribute to the knowledge of one of the world's least understood

"How many people think, 'Gee, I wish I were on a deserted island? said Richard Brink, a 29-year-old seismic technician working on the island after a winter in Calgary selling mutual funds. "Well, we're the people who are doing it."

For next year, the government is considering establishing a post on the island for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. If the Mounties arrive, it will be the most obvious political gesture yet in the \$2-mil-

ion-a-year project.
"It's got to do with waving the flag and saying to people, 'We're here, we're checking out the territory," said David Bromley, a 24-

year-old geophysicist. From March to October each year, when the arctic emerges from the 24-hour darkness of the polar winter, the Canadians use the island to probe phenomena that have intrigued polar adventurers since the days of the arctic pioneers. Like them, the Canadians have to contend with gale force winds and temperatures that can sink to 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (about minus 45 Centigrade). But unlike the pioneers, the Canadians have diesel-heated cabins, snowmobiles to appear in the Arctic Ocean in for transport and food that would this century.

From a location that is barely and fossils 1.700 feet down on the ocean floor, detonating underwater seismic explosions that reverberate 20 miles into the earth's crust, and monitoring polar currents and

Each year, they learn more about what created the Arctic Ocean and its forbidding climate, what mineral riches and living things it conceals, and what causes the phenomdirector of their polar research program, George Hobson, the Canadians have used the island as a mobile anshave used the island as a mobile around the pole on a clockwise around the pole on a clockwise course, against the prevailing wind.

There have been surprises, and some controversy. A research team from the Atlantic Geoscience Center in Halifax, Nova Scotia, has found traces of chemical pollution in samples taken from the sea floor, raising troubling questions about the long-term health of an ocean that had hitherto been considered relatively pure.

And despite a feeling among some scientists that the island should be reserved for civilian research, the Canadian military has hung hydrophones through a shaft cut into the ice to listen for the sonar "signatures" of the super-

Canadians is one of only a handful control.

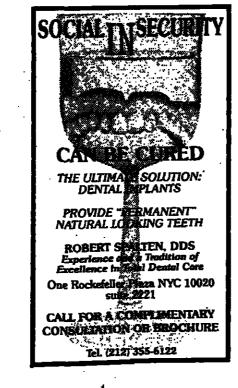
Since it broke away from the coastline, the island has moved 700 miles from the North Pole, the scientists are sampling marine life the ice shelf and 60 miles from the the ice shelf and 60 miles from the closest land. Judging from the course of an ice island known as T-3 that American scientists occupied intermittently between 1952 and 1974, the Canadians believe that Hobson's Choice will move out of waters claimed by Canada in about 1992, into the ocean north of Alaska and onward into the ice pack off Siberia's northeastern coast.

And projecting from the slow melt of the past five years, which has trimmed the billion-ton island's thickness by about three feet a year, the Canadians expect the island to last about 40 years.

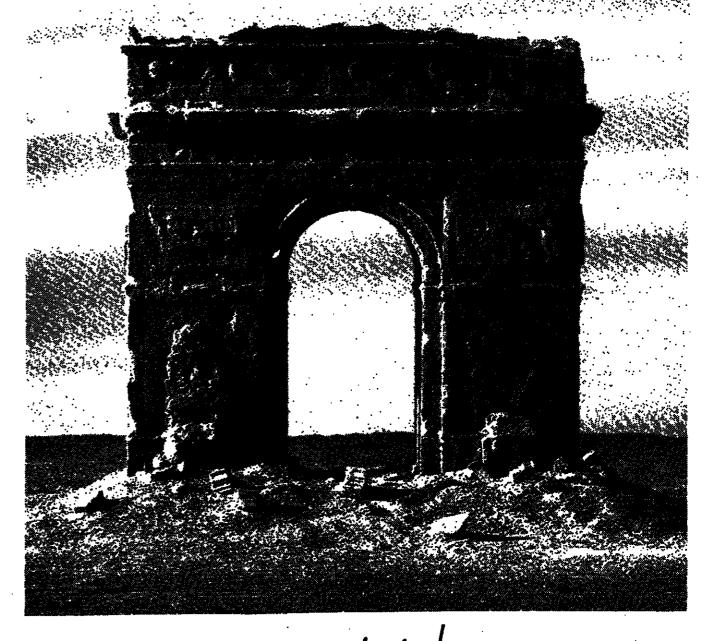
Recently, the Ottawa government opened discussions with Moscow and Washington with a view to turning the scientific station into a joint operation.

The proposal faces major snags. The United States and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the arctic as a prowling ground for their nuclear submarines, and one or both of the superpowers will almost certainly demand that the Canadian military remove the hydrophone installation on the is land. And there could be difficulty over Canada's insistence that the powers nuclear submarines.

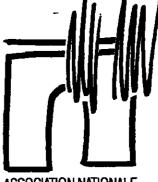
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For over a century and a half, the Arc de Triomphe has been a witness to the great moments of French history. And every day, for the past 63 veers, the sacred flame which burns beneath the arch, has symbolised the continuity of France. Today, this unparalled monument is seriously threatened by the erosion of time and restoration is urgently required. The time has come to act! Alongside the French government, a National Association\* for the Restoration of the Arc de Triomphe has been founded. It needs the help of all who love France, of all who love Paris. The Association is recognized by the Fondation de France and if you are



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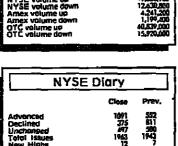
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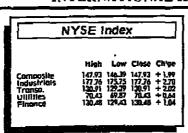
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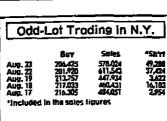
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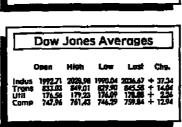
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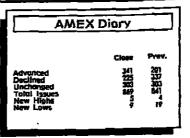
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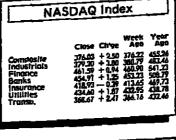
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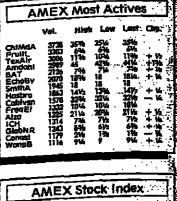
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NEW YORK -- The market broke a threeday slide Wednesday as prices moved sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange, in slow trading.

Analysts, however, remained unconvinced that the advance signaled an end to the market's recent downward bias.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which

slipped 0.89 of a point Tuesday, jumped 37.34 to close at 2,026.67. Advances led declines by a 3-1 margin. Volume totaled 127.8 million shares, compared with 119.54 million traded Tuesday. The market was oversold and everybody

was waiting for someone else to make a move," said Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. "It's always easy to follow.
"In addition, the gains might have been related to short-term interest rates, which softened somewhat. To put it another way, interest rates

did not play a discouraging role in today's thinking. She said the buying could not be described as

Whether this turns out to be a minor technical rally remains to be seen," Ms. Latimer said. "If we see more volume, it might just develop

into something.

Ms. Latimer said a favorable report on the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for the second quarter had little impact on the market.

Anyone who wanted to bother could have already added up three months," Ms. Latimer

said. "It can't be credited for this advance." The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in the second

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quarter narrowed to \$29.9 billion from the revised \$35.2 billion imbalance in the first quar-

"We do expect the trade deficit to level off rather than improve for the rest of the year," said David Wyss. chief economist for Data Resources Inc. "We can't continue to see those kind of export figures. The world economy is just not growing that fast."

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy

at Butcher & Singer Inc., was not convinced the gains on Wednesday marked an end to the

market's recent struggle.

"Any move here will be short-lived," he said, adding that the recent slippage should continue for another couple of weeks, in which the 1,980

level will be violated." "We'll probably move to the lower 1,900s before we can expect to see a more significant trading rally." Mr. Barthel said. "My sense is that stocks will move down until mid-September to a more extreme oversold condition."

He said if the Federal Reserve Board, with an eye on the presidential election, planned any moves to ease credit they would have to come

"If the Fed is going to do any easing ahead of the election, it would have to start in the next couple of weeks in order that it could be reflected in the economy and in the financial mar-kets," Mr. Barthel said.

Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange compos-ite index rose 1.99 to 147.93. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 4.04 to 261.13. The price of an average share added 42 cents.

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While the industry as i essentially took shape in t

While the industry as it exists today essentially took shape in the 1950s, the excellence of manufacture, reliability and service which have become synonymous with German fashion can indeed be traced back to its earliest years.

It all began in Berlin, which, it should be noted, served not only as the economic center but the very heart and soul of anything and everything to do with German fashion until the onset of World

Valentin Mannheimer, armed with 100 talers of lottery winnings, decided to set up shop in Prussian Berlin. One day, so the story goes, Mannheimer had the idea to produce a simple coat in a series of two or three, and to offer the finished product of sale in his store, at a reasonable price. And thus with very little fanfare, but almost instant success, German ready-towear was born.

Others soon followed suit, or perhaps one should say coar, for it was a black

coar, lined with colored cashmere or patterned flannel, that established Mannbeimer's off-the-rack trade. In the same year, David Lewin from Königsberg opened a business for women's coats and capes, and was one of the first new entrepreneurs to sell his wares at a fixed price. By the mid-1840s, one could count

1848, Hermann Gerson, founder of the famous House of Gerson, was named supplier to the court. His name, it's been said, stood for exquisite, exclusive and undeniably expensive apparel, the latter born out by the 400 Gold Mark price rag he reportedly set on a little black picquet blouse accented with black lace.

The advent of the sewing machine, first imported from America in 1854 by a Berlin tailor named Pomerenke, further

and of the city's 1.5 million inhabitants, it is estimated that 50,000 worked in the apparel industry. It is also interesting to note that German manufacturers were already importing to neighboring Austria as early as 1857, and the first delivery to America was made in 1860.

At the turn of the century, there were 170 coar producers, 150 blouse concerns, 70 suit and knit factories operating in Berlin, and as a fashion bub, Berlin was on a par with Paris, New York and

middle-priced clothing and lower-end staples. World War I brought with it difficult times for the German apparel makers, but hardship was followed by the heyday of German fashion - and Berlin — the Golden Twenties!

The postwar public was hungry for fun, and fashion to suit its fun: light clothes for sport; comfortable clothes for traveling; whimsical day dresses; and extravagant evening wear. The explosion

Continued on Page IV

If one were to try to creace goddesses of fashionable German women, the material ar hand would be exceedingly scarce. In fact, as the popular imagination goes, the notion of German fashion generally evokes but two images: Marlene Dietrich and dirndl skirts. (Brünhilde, it should be acknowledged, also comes to mind: but with all due respect to Wagner, she must be said to hail from rather more Northern climes.)

Thus the concept of the German woman of fashion remains stranded, as it were, somewhere between the svelte sophistication of Dietrich and the decidedly more rounded contours of a Bavarian milk maid. Official facts and figures do little to further clarify her profile. The DOB, Germany's women's ready-to-wear association, in attempting to chart the German woman's rastes and buying habits, estimates that she spends about 1,100 Deutsche marks on her wardrobe annually. But this figure, they are quick to point out, is an average of yearly expenditures of women as diverse as a 60-year-old Oma and a budding young fraulein of 16.

Clearly not reflected in the DOB estimate are high-ticket designer purchases, one of which would practically wipe out the professed wardrobe budget. And as Europe's most expensive apparel producers know, and the designerpacked boutiques in all the major German cities attest, the German woman of means, and there are many, is an ardent consumer of status merchandise. What does she buy? In a word: everything.

The well-heeled German woman tends to change her look as often as the nation's undisputed queen of fashion high-jinks Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis changes her hairdo. "Few German women recognize their own style," 2 German designer commented with a certain exasperation in her voice. "One day you'll see her in Comme des Garçons, still wearing, of course, her golden necklace. Or ie'll be Romeo Gigli with red toenails. The German woman never lorgers to polish her toes. And then the next day, she'll be in Lange, followed by Manfred Schneider, and then perhaps an outfit from me. None of it adds up."

"What I often complain

about," said another German designer (who, like his colleague, was granted anonymity, lest they be thought to bite the hand that feeds them), "is that the German

woman can afford to buy any kind of fashion, and yet she still looks insecure with her dark-ranned face in her new designer outfit. Furthermore, she has a tendency to gravitate

toward the most extreme item in a collection and to stick to it. Regardless of age and income bracket, there are certain things that the German wom-

an seems loathe to give up,

shoulder pads the first and foremost among them, whence the long-standing fascination with French designer Claude Montana. Red shoes, high-heeled pumps of all col-

On a Saturday afternoon, for example, the following color-coordinated ensembles were cited on Berlin's busy Kurfurstendamm, all within five minutes. First, a bleached blonde in her twenties ambled by, decked out in a tangerine broad-shouldered top, turquoise and orange printed shorts, a white belt with colored stones, a white purse and rangerine pumps. She was followed by a woman in her fifties wearing a red back-tiebelted jacket, a black skirt, red and black pumps and a red bag. A woman in her forties in green slacks and a matching top had managed to assemble stockings, shoes, sunglasses and a plastic shopping tote all in the same shade of blue. The most understated of the lot, a young woman in jeans and a loose, lemon pullover, had still contrived to coordinate her sneakers and socks with the burgundy lining of the navy blazer slung over her arm. And in the case of a young punkette bedecked in black, the vivid cherry blaze in her hair accented the stripes in

pressible love of gold and glit-

ter round out the list. And one

cannot forget the German ma-

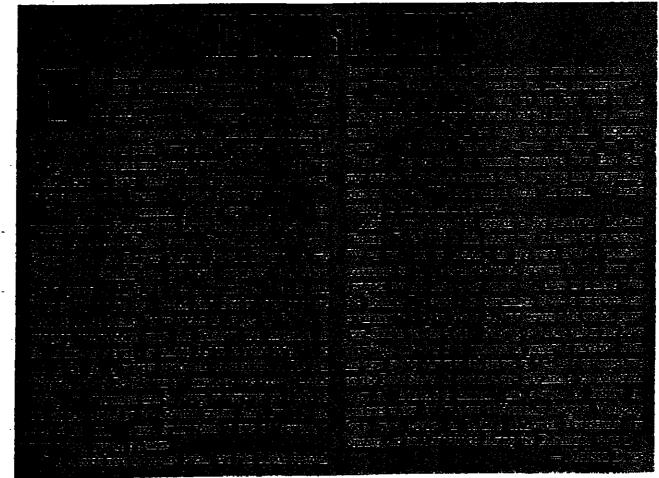
nia for coordination. It is prac-

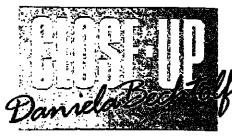
tically a national obsession.

ors, wide belts and an irreher boyfriend's shirt, as did his

cycglasses. No one could ever accuse the German fashion clientele of subtlety. If she can't afford to wear her bank account on her sleeve (those who can, do), then the German consumer wants her stylistic efforts to be immediately and all too often glaringly apparent. Yet there are signs of a change under way. A more reduced and less packaged look is creeping onto the streets, largely on the back of the young, who, many say, are less label-fixated than their elders. And then, too, there is a growing group of increasingly sophisticated and well-traveled professional women, who seem more appreciative of the merits of a less showy, personal style. Whether that style will, in the final analysis, be particularly German, is open to question. For as another German designer pointed out, "A contemporary German woman on the international scene does not want to be named or seen as a German. She wants to be international."

— Melissa Drier





T 30, Hamburg-born Daniela Bechtolf is considered the hottest young designer on the German market today. After studying at the Hamburg Art and Fashion School and working for nine years as a design assistant for the Italian firms San Lorenzo and Timmi, Beclitolf launched her first women's collection in 1982.

"I'm tired of sexy chic and ambitious aggressive fashion," says Bechtolf, who expresses her individuality through shape and color in strong fluid lines that emphasize movement while softening the sil-

"I enjoy mixing masculine tailoring with feminine detailing. It appeals not to a certain age, but to an attitude in women who are confident enough to wear clothes that work both with and against tradi-

A year ago, Bechtolf opened her first boutique on the trendy Poststrasse in Hamburg. Designed by Swiss architect Hannes Wettstein, Bechtole's new fash-

AVING finally

broken loose from

their industrial

- mold. German de-

signers presented their fall col-

lections last March in Düssel-

dorf and Munich to a record

The fall/winter 88/89 sea-

son, launched with a flourish

during Igedo's international

fashion fair, was attended by

55,000 buyers and over 1,000

journalists from 28 countries.

"What is important today is

to react very quickly to the

changing demands in fash-

ion," explained Manfred Kro-

nen. Igedo's ubiquitous man-

aging director "From a

commercial point of view,

German designers have always

benefited from an excellent

reputation for their punctual

deliveries and top quality

manufacturing. Now their

creativity is also being rec-

number of participants.



ion enclave corresponds to her particular style, a mixture of fantasy, clarity and

For autumn/winter 1988/89, the Danicla Bechtolf women's wear line puts the accent on clothes cut with a stylish swagger. Shoulders are smaller, short swing jackets have flared backs or are cinched with sculptured curves.

Skirts, both ankle length and above the knee, start above the waistline with lots of stretch, folds and drapes. Trousers are either very wide or very narrow and work well with her short woolen pencers or a simple feminine blouse.

ognized and appreciated."

the largest fashion center in

Germany, the city of Munich

has also become an important

difficult for German designers

to project a coherent image,"

said Dr. Karl-Dieter De-

misch, who runs the Munich

fashion fair. "For the past

three seasons, we have tried to

gather designers in highly

professional shows compara-

ble to those in Paris, Milan

Close-fitting silhouettes with

knee-length skirts, worn un-

During Munich's 57th

"Until recently, it was very

fashion rendezvous.

While Düsseldorf remains

"It is always important to keep one's sense of humor in fashion," says Daniela Bechtolf, who designed extravagant collars for her capes, buttoned shawls and

Her menswear line, launched in 1985, caters to a traditional yet flexible man who enjoys the unusual. In the upcoming collection, jackets set the tone: various lengths with three or eight buttons. The lapels are narrower with a softer profile. As for the trousers, the line is longer and leaner. Comfortable waistcoats and plain or embroidered shirts complete the look.

In both her lines, Daniela Bechtolf always uses sensible fabrics, such as tweeds, flannel and cord for men. For women she prefers structured wool crepe and light-weight cashmere and wool mix.

Her color schemes come in a harmony of natural hues: rich autumn russets, moss green and plum. The occasional flare of orchid shades in pink, violet and green make a striking contrast with her more subdued blacks, bright reds and deep

This fall, Daniela Bechtolf has just been selected by the International Wool Secretariat to represent Germany during a big pan-European show at the Louvre in Paris on October 23 that will include several major European countries.

win Hucke launched his own company in 1934, he had only one sewing machine to produce a small line of dresses and lingerie. Fifty-four years later, the Hucke company, based in Lübeck, produces 7 million garments a year with an annual turnover of 444 million Deutsche marks and ranks as one of Europe's leading garment companies with women's, children's and men's lines.

According to Klaus Teguneier, general manager and marketing executive of Hucke women's wear activities, the group's five women's brands are distinctly different from each other. Says Tegtmeier: "Success in our exports to the Benelux countries, Great Britain, France, Scandinavia, Canada and the United States is mainly based on our intensive knowledge of these markets and an optinum handling of them."

The company's different lines offer many diversified collections to some 20,000 retailers in more than 30 countries. In women's wear, the Hucke line is designed for a sporty functional look with an emphasis on high-quality fabrics. Aimed at the busy career woman, Ravens

responds to the new matter-of-factness in fashion. Very successful on the market for the past year, Aventura has a younger target in mind. The line includes coats, jackers, blazers, dresses, skirts, trousers, blouses, knits and T-shirts. Pierre Castelle is the newest Hucke label. Its sportoriented dress collection is based on a mix and match combination system. Finally, the Frank Eden collection caters to the economy-conscious consumer.

In men's fashion, the Hucke Group meets the requirements of the cosmopolitan man both in Germany and abroad. With our programs called Bergerie di Cania, John Slim, JS and Busch Sportline, we are a very European enterprise," says Gregor Schinschetzki, marketing manager for Hucke menswear.

Today, Hucke menswear exports reach 20 percent of its total production, with a target of 35 to 40 percent. Overall, the group exports 29 percent, but in some women's lines with subsidiaries in Paris, London and Hong Kong, figures are as high as 40 percent.

In anticipation of the 1992

integrated European market,

the Hucke company is ada-

mant about its progressive

modern management. "We want to push young people forward and are also committed to introducing new technologies," explains Alexander Popovic, holding administrator and general manager of the Hucke Group, which has about 2,000 employees in Germany and several thousand more working for the group in contracted companies in Europe, Asia and Canada. On average, the Hucke company. employs about 50 stylists and designers on a full-time basis, but it also relies on 10 to 15 independent stylists.

"Over the past five years, we have invested more than 20 million DM in computer-assisted design and computercontrolled production methods that indude electronic cutting, sewing and finishing machinery," says Popovic. "We also cooperate closely with excellent German and international textile supplying companies, especially in developing exclusive fabrics and designs. We are currently working on a project that will increase the group's capital and prepare its quotation on the German Stock Market in the near future."

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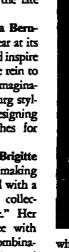
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Mode-Woche, nine confirmed stylists from all over Germany presented their fall lines in the beautiful castle of the Bavarian kings. The outstanding features for the 88/89 fashion season?

der the new sheath coats. A definite comeback of the late

As always, Barbara Bernstorff showed partywear at its best. "My styles should inspire the weater to give free rein to her own mood and imagination," says the Hamburg stylist, who has been designing highly feminine clothes for the past seven years. Based in Berlin, Brigitte

Haarke aspires at "making women more beautiful with a feminine, fashionable collection for the daytime." Her ladies suits are ablaze with color and her new combinations of jackets with skirts and trousers with waistcoats were particularly well received this

Founded in 1978, the Beatrice Hympendahl company is committed to the Düsseldorf designer's unusual style,



aged "unusual" combinations such as a pair of leather pants worn with an evening silk blouse or an elegant silk skirt with a sporty sweater and a leather jacket. In addition to her own collection, Raash meres. This season, his douwork as a freelance stylist for ble-layered knee-length skirts several prominent companies. are worn with wool silk

Jürgen Weiss, who lives and works in Munich and designs the uniforms for Lufthansa, presented slim-cut, figure-flattering and modern

designs. The up-and-coming new designer of the show was definitely Susanne Wiebe from Berlin, considered the city of avant-garde German fashion. Many people compare her style with Jean-Paul Gaultier's. She favors tight, brightly colored skirts worn over huge blazers.

For Dietrich Seeler, the silhouette is definitely inspired by the '60s.

Yuca (Yutaka Hasegawa), the only Japanese fashion designer living and working in Germany, founded his fashion

studio in Hamburg in 1978. His casually simple style is instantly recognizable. He prefers natural fibers: pure wool, jersey, silk and cash-

Of special interest during the Designer-Selection in Düsseldorf were Caren Pfleger, Reimer Claussen, Iris von Arnim and Ursula

Former model and gallery owner Caren Pfleger, who is based in Cologne, stood out with her finely detailed soft feminine style. She showed many suits with long slim jackets and short skirts. For the evening, her striped raffera body-hugging dresses were in sharp contrast with her skin-

tight metallic dresses. The Reimer Claussen collection included superb suits in burning reds and bright blue rweeds, as well as wide gaucho pants and evening

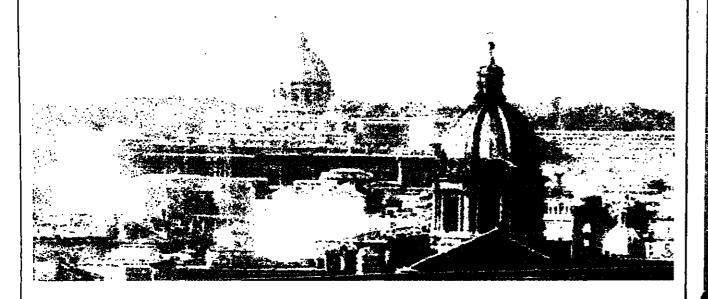
wear in orange, pink and red

Famous for her knirwear Iris von Arnim showed very graphic sweaters and jersey dresses with romantic lace collars in a wide range of pastel

Lovely Ursula Conzen, who works mostly in Italy, presented a very sporty collection with a few classic elements. As well as lots of blazers and collarless jackets, her superb knirwear featured many twinsets and turtlenecks

in the softest cashmeres. For those interested in avant-garde fashion, designers grouped under the heading "The best of Berlin" included many new names and unusual styles, which were presented both in Munich and Düsseldorf. The two most outstanding in the new wave of designers were Barbara Dietrich and Sylvia Cossa, both belonging to the avant-garde KAB group in Berlin.

- Mary Deschamps



A Touch of Eternity



Laura Biagiotti ROMA

Parfums

E had the looks to become a successful movie star, the drive to head a major corporation, the creativity of an artist

and the taste of an art collector. By becoming a fashion designer, 40-year-old Wolfgang Joop has successfully combined all these ingredients.

Born in Potsdam, Joop grew up near the lovely gardens of Sans Souci where Voltaire spent many a day in the castle built by Frederick I of Prussia. After art school, he was involved in interior decorating and journalism. His feel for tradition and innovation helped him win three prizes for fashion creativity.

Beyond the natural charm of the artist, there is the pragmatism of the businessman. He started out working for large clothing manufacturing companies in Germany and in Italy before launching his own line in 1981. Today, he is worldrenowned for his famous luxury furs and his avant-garde ready-to-wear collections



Casual collections, serious style,

for men and women. His accessories include knirwear, shoes, handbags, jewelry and beits.

The past year has been very productive for Wolfgang Joop. First, he launched a new perfume. Produced in Grasse with bottles made in Chartres, "Joop" perfume is distributed all over Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Austria, with the United States targeted in the next two years.

Secondly, Joop has just launched Joop Fashion, an independent company in partnership with Uwe and Jochen Holy, the

two brothers who run the Hugo Boss company, world famous for its sophisticated men's lines. Together they will produce a menswear collection and a courure collection.

Thirdly, Joop eyewear and accessories will be sold all over the world through licensing companies.

"German manufacturing is known for its top quality, but until very recently the stylists in this country lacked a sense of identity," says Joop. "I think the time has finally come for German fashion to be recognized as such."

This fall, Joop has designed for a woman that will trade in her lavish spring sophistication for 2 trim, younger silhouette that favors neo-romanticism and a hint of androgyny. Long or short, his carefree hemlines respond to varying moods and tastes. Flowing waistlines go with belts that drop loosely at the hip. His fabrics include cashmere, silk, corron, leather and fur.

For the past two years, Wolfgang Joop has also been teaching at the Berlin Beaux Arts School, where he was appointed professor in 1987. When his students question birn about the key to his success, Joop invariably replies: "Only those who are prepared to pass beyond the border of pain will ever achieve the exceptional."

- Mary Deschamps

## ADVERTISING SECTION

PSPITE the yo-yoing dollar, the German fashion industry is still riding high. With total clothing sales of 23 billion Deursche marks, Germany's 1987 ready-to-wear figures accounted for DM 11.3 billion, well ahead of France and Italy.

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STEEL STEEL STEEL

"We adapted our sales strategy to the changed situation early enough," says fashion mogul Klaus Steilmann, who heads the largest manufacturing group in Germany today. Last year, the Steilmann group posted a hefty turnover of DM 1.2 billion, with an

export rate of 51 percent. "Fashion for millions of women, not for women

millionaires,"

The projected tumover of the new KL line is DM 20 million for this year, and scheduled to reach DM 50 million. KS, Steilmann's other personalized label, has already come out with flying colors after its test run on the German market. Aimed at an active woman with classic taste, the KS collection offers 80 different models at prices slightly over Steilmann's numerous other lines for men,

women and children. According to the latest industry figures, the other leading fashion houses in Germany, listed by volume, are: the Hucke group (DM 444 million, including its important menswear lines), Fink Modelle, which distributes the French label Louis Féraud,

with a turnover of more than DM 400 million. Following close behind are Escada, Betty Barclay and Mondi.

is produced in Hong Kong. Sometimes called the "half priced Rolls Royce," Escada is next in the German fashion roll call, Founded in 1976 by Wolfgang Lev and his talented Swedish-born wife Margaretha, Escada has over 2,400

shops around the world. The commercial success of our fashion industry is based on our flexibility," says Wolfgang Ley. "Instead of designing only two collections a year, we come up with at least four, which means that our clients can minimize their risks and buy a limited number of models each time. In

addition, we ensure punctual

seasonal deliveries, four to six

weeks after the orders have

been taken." Champion of wearable, yet totally affordable women's wear, Escada has no match when it comes to testing new markets. When Wolfgang Ley decided to launch Escada

One of the on the French market, he

of DM3 million, Escada's turnover in France literally doubled and should reach DM 18 million in 1988.

American-based production is still an exception in the West German industry. One of the few successful entrants into that field is the Mondi group, which recently asked U.S. manufacturers to produce a certain number of their

For the past 20 years, the Mondi group has been successful both in Germany and abroad. But it was really Diana, Princess of Wales, who placed Mondi on the road to

When the most scrutinized young woman in the public eye appeared at a polo match wearing a pair of red polkadorted socks, she literally creared an uprour.

Designed by Mondi director Herwig Zahm's wife Christa, the now famous pol-



ILO Fink blundered into the fashion world "because my husband was there."

But when Hugo Fink died in 1975, his widow stayed in the fashion business, continuing and expanding the work her husband had launched and creating a mini-empire which today offers clothing for fat and thin, for rich and not-so-rich, although admittedly not for the very poor.

Based in Darmscadt, virtually midway between cosmopolitan Frankfurt and the famous university town of Heidelberg, the Fink Group, founded in 1946, sells its fashion products in the five continents of the world, with production centers both inside and outside Europe.

The group now produces 2,000 different models a year, launching four or five separate collections a year for each of the three main subsidiaries. Each year the race is on to discover the look next year's customers will be looking for.

The Fink flagship is the exclusive, expensive and up-market Louis Féraud, which competes with the major French fashion houses in providing ready-towear for the woman who has everything and wants a little bit more.

The baby of the group is Yarell, offering kniewear and coordinates, while Fink Modelle, with a turnover of 235 million Deutsche marks a year, is the group's bread and butter, providing fashions at a lower price than the top-of-therange Feraud and sold largely in the

European countries. One growth area at the moment is providing fashions "for the larger woman" in Mrs Fink's delicate phrascology. and the company caters to this group through its newish subsidiary, Lady F. "Far people spend more money on fashion. They are more concerned about their

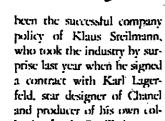
wear." said Mrs. Fink. Turnover for the group as a whole has reached DM 400 million a year, pushing the group into the top three firms on the West German fashion scene, say company staff. The firm employs 2,500 people, with 1,500 of these directly employed. "We've never made people redundant; we've more apprentices than before," said Mrs. Fink.

appearance and want more clothes to

Despite the attraction of cheaper manufacturing centers outside the EC, including Hungary and Hong Kong, both of which already house Fink production works, Mrs. Fink remains determined to keep Germany as a manufacturing base.

"'Made in Germany' has become something of a status symbol, a bit like a Mercedes," Lilo Fink says proudly. "Our costs here are high, but we can control everything very carefully and we are on the spot to talk to the producers."

- Jane Feinmann



lection for the Revillon group. Says Ingrid Steilmann, in charge of the new KL label: "Our complete line for women offers haute conture quality at ready-no-wear prices. We have had an excellent first sea-

strong points of the German fashion industry has always been its understanding of diversified manufacturing. That is to say, turning to countries where labor is less expensive. Practically 50 percent of German production is ensured abroad (Italy, Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia) and then resold in Germany, which ac-

counts for their very competi-

tive prices. In the case of the

Fink group, the largest part of

its successful Yarell collection

asked a reputable psychologist to undertake a careful study of French women's habits.

His mission? To walk around in all the French towns and bring back a detailed account of how French women dressed and where they bought their clothes. After 18

ka dorred socks were in fact only the icing on the cake. We offer a big variety in our

collections," says Zahm. "The value to price ratio is right, it's good fashion, sits well and we deliver on time."



collection (left).

ODAY, with annual sales of 120 million Deutsche marks - of which 50 percent are exports — Jil Sander clothes and accessories are sold in 20 flagship boutiques and in more than 200 shops around the world.

"My morto is never to disguise women," says Sander, who has been the undisputed frontrunner of German fashion for the last 20 years. In 1968, when she opened her first small boutique in Hamburg-Poseldorf, this savvy blonde wisp of - Mary Deschamps a girl already had a solid fashion back-



Always the perfectionist.

ground, acquired working as a fashion journalist for several women's magazines.

Quality and understatement have been the two key words behind her success. "For 15 years, there was quite an easiness

and sureness in our design story," says Sander. "I always tried to reduce and reduce, to become stronger in details and to make it more and more clean. In the last two years, my fashion has become more feminine than ever before."

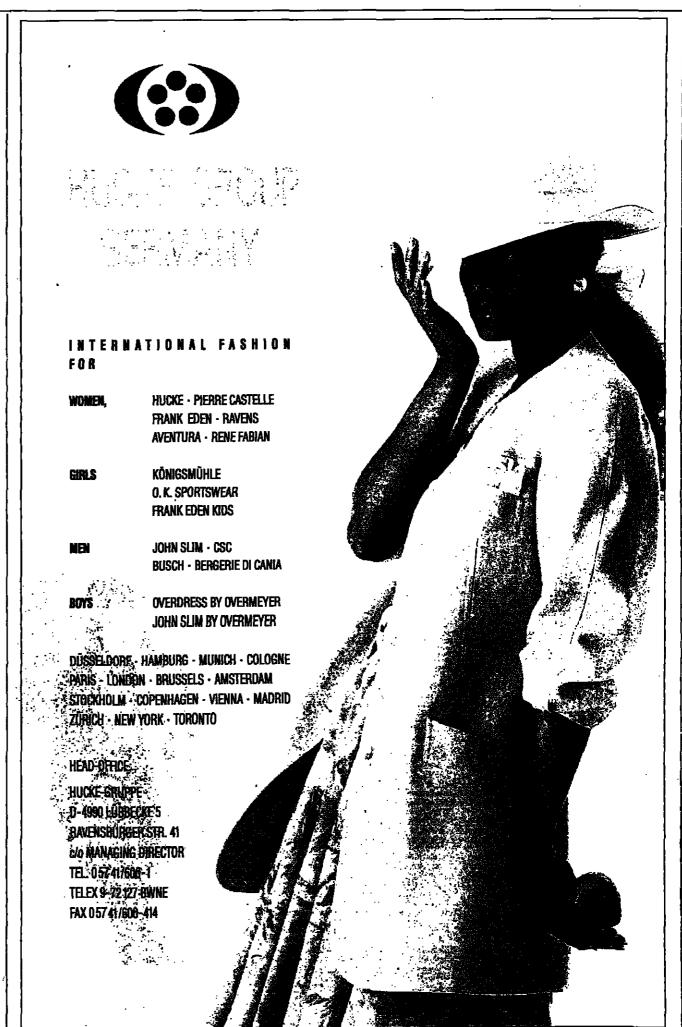
Sander spends a lor of time working on new fabrics. They are mainly chosen in Italy, where 80 percent of her production is ensured by 600 people working exclusively for the Jil Sander company.

A perfectionist at heart, Sander admits she can try out 200 shades of a certain color before deciding on a particular beige or apricot. This sense of perfection also applies to her carefully studied new cosmetic lines launched a year ago.

"I think it's important to follow new developments very carefully," says Jil Sander, whose turnover has shown a yearly increase of 35 percent. The next step? To further build up the foreign market. - Mary Deschamps

Berlin, the cultural Capital 1986 invites you to From youthful to classic. From crozy to class Hope to see you bext time to Ber in Mode-Festival Berlin 140 Berliner Durchreise Berlin invites you: Bermair Mode Messe Gesettsunaft mbit Marburger Straße 3 - 1000 Barris 39 West-Germany Telefon 030721179 25

Telex 182 809 fbs di-



ADVERTISING SECTION

Wolfgang Joop agreed earlier this year to work for German fashion tycoons Jochen and Uwe Holy, he

joined forces with one of the greatest garment marketing duos in Europe. With this due on his side, Wolfgang

Joop can concentrate on what he does best: designing clothes. And he can do so with the comfortable certainty that the marketing aspect of this operation is in competent hands.

In the increasingly competitive world of European fashion, where a sound marketing strategy is as important as a good eye for color and form, creative designers need a good business man — or woman - on their side. Germany's leading female designer Jil Sander combines the two; in her case the designer is also a tough business woman.

In addition to her clothes, Sander offers a complete line of cosmetic products ranging from skin care lotions for men and women to lipsticks, nail polish and perfumes. Last year cosmetics and accessories such as hand bags, shoes and belts accounted for 60 million Deutsche marks out of total worldwide sales of DM 140 million.

Almost all leading German fashion houses now offer varying ranges of cos-

SK the woman on

metic products in addition to clothes. Wolfgang Joop has just introduced his second fragrence for women. Etienne Aigner, a Munich-based clothes and accessory firm, sells perfumes, sun and hair care products. Willy Bogner, a leading Munich-based sports and leisure clothes company, also sells cosmerics.

"Once you have established a name for yourself in the fashion world, it is not all that difficult to enter the cosmetic market," says Urs Pilz, sales manager at Willy Bogner. "People recognize the name and they buy the products."

Many German fashion houses cooperate with the Wiesbaden-based cosmetics firm Lancaster, a subsidiary of the British Beecham group, Lancaster has successfully launched the Joop fragrances and also markets Bogner's products.

The fact that more and more fashion houses now sell a whole range of products including cosmetics and accessories has caused problems for some traditional suppliers of men's and women's accessories. Etienne Aigner, which was an undisputed leader for many years, went through a rough spot for a while. Ten years ago a burgundy colored Aigner leather bag or belt with the company's little golden "A" on it was a carry-on status symbol. And an Aigner leather cover made even the cheapest plastic

cigarette lighter look stylish. But competition for expensive leather products from domestic and foreign firms has become much tougher in recent years and Aigner products have lost some of their prestige.

Today a well-dressed woman is more likely to drop a Jil Sander bag on the restaurant chair next to her. And a pair of Ray Ban sun glasses give many men and women that special "color touch." As trends change more quickly, many French and Italian accessory makers have also taken over larger shares of the German market. Louis Vuitton shops are cropping up all over Germany as the French bags, briefcases and suitcases are becoming new status symbols.

But French and Italian competitors are not safe for long, as new German accessory designers quickly catch up with trends. Munich-based designer Michael Cromer now offers a complete collection of blue-and-white as well as black women's bags and purses with his personal MCM logo on them. They look quite similar to the popular French and Italian models and are equally expensive. Says one marketing expert: "It may sound bizarre but in many cases it is the high price that gives a new product the special touch that people like."

- Sabine Krueger

OUNDED in 1985, the West Go house of Eurocos is a babe in arms in the world of performe makers in terms of age and worldly

Yer by linking itself to German men's fashion designer Higo Boss, the firm it set to become a boss in its own tight. producing and marketing the Boss perhane line and moving aggressively into other markers

Based on an industrial estate on the outslotts of Frankfurt, the fledgling firm has already boosted as tamover to nearly 70 million Deutsche marks.

As well as Boss, with its clean cut, masculine image, the firm distributes. perfumes of Italian designer Laura Biagiotti, with further expansion planned in this line.

Export sales account for DM 40.7 million. The company has set up subsidiaries in several other European countries to coshie it to manage its sales outside the booming. West German market. The massaine me

In the perfume industry, the success of a particular product depends less on its price than on its image. When the firm decided to launch its new Roma line from I ance Biagiotti, the package included designing a glass bottle resembling a Roman column, researching and producing the perfume itself and preparing a whole line of products to

complement the perfume. All this, of course, is before the product ever reaches the shelves. The perfume itself resembles the spices and perfumes used in the Roman times, we are confident that it will follow. the managing director for the firm's international division.

Eurocos is closely linked to the older and larger cosmetics firm of Bern's Cosmenc GmbH and Co, which shares its site and some of its personnel.

Rounded in 1934, the company new has a range of some 600

different products; from lipstick to body oil and from anti-age cream to sun can lonon. The product range changes constantly to carer to new

tasses, with marketers trying hard not to exceed the 600 nem limit. Sometimes we manage sometimes we overshoot." conceded Mr. Hofmann

The company employs 1,550 workers. with production concentrated in three plants at Dreiero near frankfurt.

West Germany justif remains the largest single market, accounting for of DM 2173 million, but the company is midging its way into other markets, sage from Hoss. Changing the composition of about 85 percent of its products to comply with rough Japanese rules

and regulations. "It's not the expost taniffs that are the problem in Japan, it's the lact that U.S. and European firms simply have a problem in meeting the stricter Japanese import regulations," said Mr. Holmann Japan is just one of about 40 export markets. "There is heree compension throughout the world," said Mr. Holmann. "Success is less linked with wage costs and price. than with innovation.

German producers it makes

sense to shift that part of pro-

duction to low-wage coun-

largest maker of upmarket-

Hugo Boss, Germany's

Jane Feinmann

the street for the name of Europe's --- fashion capital and she will say Paris. On second thought she may add Milan and Rome to the list, but unless she has a particular preference for West German designer clothes, Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Munich are unlikely to be among the top three. While French and Italian designers have a reputation for being creative, imaginative, even daring, German garment makers have a serious image problem. Many people think German designer clothes must be like Mercedes cars: of good quality but not very exciting.

Top German designers like

Jil Sander and Wolfgang Joop have done their share to improve the image of German fashion over the last few years but, in terms of recognition, German garment makers have yet to carch up with their actual performance. It may come as a surprise, but West Germany is one of Europe's

fashion industry leaders. Last year only Italy outperformed West Germany in garment exports while France lagged behind. Germany exported clothing worth \$3.8 billion in 1987, Italy sold \$4.6 billion worth of clothes abroad, while France's exports amounted to only \$2.2 billion. Even Great Britain did better than France with exports totaling \$2.7 billion.

Most of Germany's apparel exports go to other European countries. The Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland are the biggest buyers. But France and Italy, Europe's traditional fashion countries, are also among the top ten importers of German clothes.

Jil Sander, Germany's top female fashion designer, sells roughly 50 percent of her annual production abroad. Italy is one of the biggest importers of Jil Sander clothes. "We had our first fashion show in Italy two and a half years ago in Milan and it was a great success," says Renate Janner, Jil Sander's public relations man-

Unlike Jil Sander, who

markets her name and is successful abroad because of the distinct style of her garments, the Bochum-based Klaus Steilmann clothing company became the largest in Europe by selling simple, affordable clothes for the average woman. In 1987 some 50 percent of the group's total sales of DM 1.2 billion came from ex-

"We sell mostly clothes without labels to big department and fashion stores who put in their own labels," says Ulrich Klein, PR manager for Klaus Steilmann the company's owner. The clothes the Steilmann group makes appeal to a large number of tion technologies. Last year women, they are well made, German garment makers inmoderately priced, fashionable

ا الرابع المرابع المرا والمرابع المرابع المرا but not too trendy. "The image of German clothes and fashion makers abroad is improving," Klein says. "Many importers especially like the good quality of German clothes; they don't fall apart SZYS.

Many of the larger German garment makers have also shifted part of their production to cheap labor countries to cut costs and stay compen-

known brand names are not the only factors behind the German fashion industry's success at home and abroad. "Asian competition is tough," says one industry expert. "It is no longer true that most garments from Asia are of interior quality. They have improved their production techniques." To keep up with competition from low-labor countries, the German clothing industry invests heavily in modern design and produc-

A large part of the money went into modern computerassisted machines that help rationalize production and cut costs. Many garment makers have installed automatic cutong machines and most large firms are also using computerassisted design (CAD) systems to increase the flexibility and speed up the process of turning ideas into ready-to-

vested a total of DM 360 mil-

after you've worn them three

But good quality and well-

times."

wezr doches. "Such CAD systems can be connected with the computercontrolled cutting machines and that will rationalize the whole design and production process," the industry expert says. "I think we will see a lot

of investment in this field in the next few years." In addition, companies are computerizing their administrative offices to speed up order processing and delivery, he

men's clothes, has shifted part of its production to Yugoslavia. The company, which is owned by two brothers, Jochen and Uwe Holy, posted worldwide sales of DM 520 million in 1987. Of total protive. In most cases, readily cut

pieces of clothing are sent to countries like Yugoslavia, Portugal and Rumania, where they are sewn together and then shipped back to Germany. Sewing quality clothes is fairly labor-intensive and for

duction, 34 percent was sold

abroad. Boss is one of the companies that rely heavily on modem production and design technologies. The firm uses a CAD system on which designers produce ready-for-cutting patterns.

In addition to selling good quality, German fashion companies are also known and valued for their punctual delivery. "Buyers abroad like the fact that German fashion houses are reliable," says Fidelius Graf von Rabenstein, head of the export marketing department at Mondi, another well-known German label. Last year, exports accounted for nearly 70 percent of Mondi's total sales of DM 420 million. Mondi, which is based near Munich, exports to more than 40 countries around the world. Inside Europe, Great Britain is the biggest importer of Mondi clothes.

Unlike many other German fashion houses which have only recently established themselves in the United States, Mondi entered the North American market more than eight years ago and now has more than 70 shops in the U.S. and Canada. "Women like our clothes because we sell complete outfits. At Mondi you can get everything that goes with a dress, from matching hat to matching shoes," says von Rabenstein.

Like many other large German fashion companies, Mondi also exports to the Far East. "It's a growing market," says von Rabenstein. The Japanese, for instance, are very label conscious. All things European — from Mercedes cars to French, Italian, and German designer clothes -- are a

great hit in Japan. - Sabine Kreuger

# **FINK FASHION GROUP**







Louis Féraud

#### Continued from Page I

of art, cabaret and film on the Berlin scene gave an extra boost to the fashion bonanza, and the screen's leading stars - Marlene Dietrich, Lilian Harvey, Lil Dagover and Fritzi Massary --- were also the mode salons' leading custom-

Skyrocketing inflation, however, brought the glory days to an impasse, and although the ensuing currency reform eased the situation (in 1927, apparel sales exceeded 1 million marks), the highpoint of the German fashion industry had already been passed. The following two decades, in fact, saw the virtual destruction of the Berlin-based German apparel trade, a branch of industry in which the city's Jewish population played a leading role. The anti-Jewish measures enforced by the National Socialists in the 1930s affected more than half of Berlin's apparel businesses. World War II laid the final blows. In 1945, Hausvogteiplatz, and with it the German ready-to-wear industry, was but a mass of ashes and ruins.

A few industry survivors, however, attemped to reestablish themselves (largely as rag or junk dealers) in the years immediately following the war, and soon there were 150 apparel businesses and uncounted clothing-home workers functioning in Berlin. The

Berlin Blockage of 1948, however, quashed these budding enterprises, and during this year in which Berlin was essentially out off from the world, new ready-to-wear companies were founded throughout West Germany.

It has often been said that in Germany today, fashion and clothing are one and the same thing, and the country's rather pragmatic approach to matters of style perhaps owes something to the hard task of rebuilding during the postwar years. For as Klaus Steilmann, West Germany and in fact Europe's largest apparel manufacturer, commented, "After the war, when people had nothing to wear, the industry concentrated on COVERING Fashion gains were none-

theless made. In 1949, Igedo, the Düsseldorf ready-to-wear fair, was founded, offering a market center for Germany's newly established clothing makers. And while Berlin was no longer the undisputed fashion capital, a lively countre community, peopled by designers such as Uli Richter, Gerd Staebe, Hans Seger, Hermann Schwichtenberg, Detlev Albers, Heinz Oestergard and Günter Brosda flourished to international attention in the 1950s. A new Berlin garment center took shape and the Zoo-Center was opened in 1957, housing only a small

segment of the city's now 450

operating apparel businesses. The building of the Berlin Wall, however, dashed any further hopes of Berlin's resuming its fashion leadership, and to this day, the German apparel industry is hampered by lack of a capital.

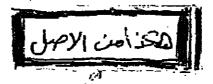
Berlin's traumas norwithstanding, German ready-towear thrived in the mid-1960s, and in 1966, there were 5,600 firms employing 406,000 workers operating throughout the country. It took somewhat longer, however, for fashion considerations to come to the fore, and it wasn't until the late '70s' and far into the '80s that a new crop of homegrown designers and highfashion manufacturers began actively competing for the attentions of a generally French or Italian designer-clad clien-

But as Germany's designer ranks began to swell, the manufacturing sector began to thin, and there was an alarming rate of plant closures in the early 1980s. In 1981/82 alone, industry figures state 400 companies employing over 40,000 workers closed. The blame was laid on sharp wage increases and unexpected shifts in consumer buying

As can be seen from earlier events, however, Germany's apparel entrepreneurs respond well to a challenge. Employing the most modern technological tools available, aggressive but soundly planned marketing strategies and an increased emphasis on flexibility, the German manufacturing community has progressed steadily to its position of comperitive strength today. And in spite of new obstacles, such as the Deutsche mark's appreciation against most other foreign currencies, the German apparel industry today encompasses 2,286 firms with a workforce of 177,464 (the women's apparel industry is comprised of 1,181 firms employing 81,469).

"It all started with German national characteristics: reliability, punctuality and quality." Klaus Steilmann declared, a legacy which (in apparel terms) one suspects stems from the industry's infancy, when in supplying the uniforms for the Prussian army, the Berlin tailors set the standard for precise workmanship and punctual deliveries. Moreover, Steilmann added, "Made in Germany meant - and means - something in industrial terms. We have a system of industrial apprenticeship. It takes three years for our employees to learn their trade and so the quality of German labor is very high. Quality and reliability were the main reasons to buy German ready-towear in the '60s, but as the industry developed," he concluded, "fashion entered into it more and more."

Melissa Drier



THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1988

#### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## ¶In U.K., More Employers Pitching In for Child Care

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Revald Tribune ONDON - Kieren will be 2 years old in October. But he already commutes on weekdays to the City of London. He and his parents drive from their house in London to the financial district, where his parents work and where Kieren goes to CityChild, a nursery school. Some of Kieren's schoolmates are no older than 3 months.

CityChild, which opened in January, is one of a small but by parents' employers. Toddlers whose parents work for meaning the financial services company pays two-thirds of the

The nursery was not the outcome of corporate largess. It owes its existence to the socially minded local authority of Islington, a London borongh, who gave planning per-mission for Merrill Lynch's new European headquarters

pestud ristelli

The state of the s

Firms see the benefits of helping their employees with child care.

there only on the condition that the developers included a nursery in the deal The general attitude in Britain, however, is that only mothers should look after babies. But some British companies with high percentages of women in clerical, secretarial and managerial positions are beginning to believe that providing some kind of

child-care benefits for employees is in their interest as well.

"We want to retain the skills of women we have trained," said Andrew Burke, personnel director of the financial services com-pany London & Manchester Group, which opened a nursery in

when it moved its headquarters from London to Exeter. "Although it is the right of women who have just had babies to return to work, in many cases, there was no practical solution for child care so they wouldn't return. We are not a philanthropy, and the nursery does show up as a cost. But you have to believe that the benefit is in engendering goodwill and retaining people."

"The choice should be there, relatively easily, without all sorts of guilt," said Jaswinder Thind, a Merrill Lynch executive whose son attends CityChild. "I have invested many years of my life in the firm and the firm has invested a lot in me. It would not make commercial sense for them not to make that investment in child care. A woman shouldn't have to agonize about whether or not she has to quit her job just because she has had a baby."

THER NURSERIES in London where employers such as Thames Television, IPM, Penguin Books and IPC Magazines pay part of the cost include the Kingsway Nursery and the Fleet Street Nursery. In addition, as with London & Manchester, a handful of British companies have on-site nurseries exclusively for their employees' children.

But nurseries are expensive to create and maintain. Like employers in the United States, British companies that want to retain women managers may find that solutions other than employer-funded nurseries, such as cash allowances that allow parents to choose the care they prefer, are more realistic.

There is no doubt there is a demand for workplace nurseries. but it is prohibitively expensive," said David Amies, chairman of CityChild. He estimated that simply maintaining a nursery costs £300,000 a year, not including annual rent of £30,000 and a loss on running costs of £40,000 in the first year. With staffing and the costs of keeping up with government specifications, a nursery can be an expressive constant.

be an expensive operation.

Given the choice of sending their children to nurseries or hiring nannies, baby-sitters or au pairs at home, some executive parents said they preferred to send their infants to nursery schools at ages as young as 9 months.

"It is very good for the child to adapt to social communication

## Beatrice Chief Expected to Resurface as Raider

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO — The announcement that Donald P. Kelly, the highly successful deal maker, will

leave the chairman's post at Beatrice Cos. is no reason for managers to breathe any easier at potential takeover targets.

Mr. Kelly's personal war chest. garnered from sharp deals, gold-en parachutes and willing lenders, virtually guarantees that he soon will resurface on the acquisition scene, analysts said.

Mr. Kelly resigned on Tuesday, effective Oct. I, as Beatrice chairman and turned the reins over to Frederick B. Rentschler. the company's president and

What remains of Chicago-based Beatrice — \$4 billion in annual sales of Beatrice cheeses, Swift-Eckrich meats and Hunt-Wesson packaged foods — will be managed rather than sold, so it is time for Mr. Kelly to move on.
"We have helped shape Beatrice into a successful, highly fo-

cused, top-quality consumer products company and accomplished this at a faster pace than we had originally planned," Mr. Kelly, 66, said in a statement.

Ronald Morrow, a managing director of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. in New York, said he thought Mr. Kelly was "re-"wide" speculation Mr. Kelly wanted to start a new deal-mak-

Observers had been expecting Mr. Kelly to spin off part of Be-atrice as a vehicle for acquisitions after an announcement in July that for the first time since the Donald P. Kelly's Profitable Career

Aug. 8, 1977 Kelly is named chief July 27, 1963 Esmark wins takeover battle for filtration Steel

battle for Norton Simon Inc., whose \$2.19 billion in assets include Avis car rental, Max Eactor, Hunt-Wesson foods and Somerset whisky distributor.

May 5, 1984 Esmark agrees to \$2.4 billion takeover by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., to be headed by Kelly. May 25, 1984 Beating Foods agrees to buy Esmark Inc. for \$2.8 billion, Kelly makes an astimated \$15 million to \$20

June 28, 1984 Kelly resigns from company after reportedly heading deals worth inbout \$4.7 billion.

Nov. 4. 1966 Kelly plays key role in effort by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts to take Beatrice private through a \$8.2 billion leaerage

May 26, 1987 Kelly forms E-II Holdings, made up of subsidiaries spun off from Bastrics Jan. 23, 1988 American Brands Inc. announces plans to make hostile

Feb 1, 1989 Kelly and American Brands' chairman, William J. Alley reach an agreement under which American Brands would acquire E-II for roughly \$1,1 billion, ending the threat of a hostile takeover attempt from Kelly's company. Kelly will receive proceeds from the sale of E-II of about \$50 million, and a "golden perachute" worth about \$2.5

\$6.2 billion buyout that took it private in 1986, the company was not for sale.

But Mr. Kelly may not need an operations base. "Don's track record will carry with him wherever he goes," said John Bierbusse, an

cerned about a man who has said he gets "more nervous about a 6foot putt than a billion-dollar

Under Mr. Kelly's leadership, Beatrice sold \$7 billion in assets - from Tropicana juice and International Playtex units to a Coca-Cola bottling operation to Max Factor cosmetics.

But rumors have circulated that Mr. Kelly had a falling out with Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the aggressive New York buyout firm that backed his Beconflict may have arisen over whether to sell what remained of Beatrice as a whole or in parts.

Short on modesty and highbrow education but long on instinct, Mr. Kelly was raised on Chicago's tough South Side, starting work at a gas station

After a navy stint as a torpedoman, he became known as a quick decision maker as he worked his way up the corporate ladder at Swift & Co. While traveling the country as many as 50 weeks a year for Swift, he built relationships with workers over countless beers and cups of coffee. By 1977, Mr. Kelly was earning

a six-figure salary as chief executive of the food conglomerate Esmark Inc., the new name for Swift, which he skillfully pruned. When Beatrice bought Esmark in 1984, Mr. Kelly was believed to have made as much as \$20 million.

Two years later, Mr. Kelly, who left Esmark after the takeover, won his own battle for Beatrice. Backed by Kohlberg, Kravis, Mr. Kelly took the company private in a \$6.2 billion deal made on the premise that the whole was worth less than its parts.

Mr. Kelly then formed E-II Holdings Inc., a conglomerate made up of Beatrice subsidiaries, with the intention that it would buy and sell other companies through leveraged transactions. But E-II was acquired by American Brands Inc. for \$2.7 billion earlier this year after E-II made a

bid to take over that company. Proceeds from the E-II sale were estimated to have put \$50 about \$2.5 million.

A Beatrice spokeswoman declined to comment on Mr. Kelly's plans. But company insiders said he is considering starting a new company, which has been dubbed E-III (AP. WP. LAT NYT) (AP, WP, LAT, NYT)

## **Dollar Declines** As International **Pressure Grows**

tervened against it for a third consecutive session.

The central banks were very persistent and became more agaround 1.88 Deutsche marks.

"The dollar tried to rally but never could sustain it," said Tim rise, dealers said. Scala, treasury manager at Manufacturers and Traders Trust. The dollar fell to 1.8825 DM at the close, from Tuesday's 1.9115, and to 133.85 yen from 134.10.

6.3955 French francs from 6.4840. The British pound strengthened to \$1.6855 from \$1.6760 at the finish on Tuesday.

In Europe earlier, the dollar showed surprising resilience to cen-tral bank selling, dealers said. A dealer for a U.S. bank in Frankfurt comed signs Tuesday that market said he was amazed that intervention had not hit the dollar harder. "Demand for dollars has been quite incredible," he said.

from 1.9065 DM at Tuesday's close. But it rose to 134.22 yen from 133.80 the day before.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Swiss francs from 1.6050 but was NEW YORK - The dollar fell unchanged against the British Wednesday after central banks in-pound, which finished at \$1.6795. Against the French franc, the dollar fell to 6.4380 from Tuesday's 6.4705.

However, the dollar fell sharply gressive today," said Samuel Lek of in New York, after European mar-Bear, Stearns & Co. The interven- kets closed, as the continuing cenin New York, after European martion was led by West Germany's tral bank intervention was rein-Bundesbank, which sold dollars at forced with comments by government officials expressing concern over the dollar's recent

Both the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank confirmed that they sold dollars. The dollar had already been under pressure following an article in The New Against the Swiss franc, the U.S. York Times quoting an unidenti-currency dipped to 1.5855 from fied senior U.S. official saying that Tuesday's 1.6090, while it eased to the administration feels a further rise of the dollar could be trouble-

> The timing of the article and the intervention made the central banks' action doubly effective,

pressures behind the dollar's recent rise might be subsiding. His remarks suggested that major government policy toward the dollar At the London close, the dollar appeared to have shifted somewhat dipped to 1.8905 Deutsche marks recently from toleration of a slight rise, the newspaper reported.

"You can say we're encouraged by the impact of the reports on the exchange markets and the economy generally," the senior official said. The European intervention fol-

lowed sales earlier this week by most of Europe's central banks and the Federal Reserve System, the U.S. central bank. Fed intervention was not detected Wednesday. Speculation that the Bundes going to have much impact in the bank may raise West Germany's

discount or Lombard interest rates Mr. Yeutter said, referring to the at a meeting on Thursday helped U.S. trade bill signed by President the mark, dealers added. the mark, dealers added. Some dealers also took note of

news this week of a record monthly West German trade surplus in June worth almost \$7.5 billion, contrasted with a U.S. deficit for the same month of almost \$12.5 billion.

weak note as the Bank of Japan awoke from a long period of dormancy to go rate shopping in the market.

The Japanese central bank's requests for price quotes from overseas dealers suggested that a more vigilant and coordinated approach

See DOLLAR, Page 13

#### million in Mr. Kelly's pocket, in grouping to try to do something new." He said there has been analyst with A.G. Edwards & addition to a golden parachute Sons Inc. in St. Louis. atrice deal. Mr. Bierbusse said a severance agreement valued at And who would not be con-

#### Quarterly Figures Show Biggest U.S. Trade Gain in 3 Years cord level of U.S. exports and the The world economy is just not were up 7 percent. The report said will help on the deficit — that is over Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - The U.S. trade deficit fell by 14.9 percent to second-quarter deficit. \$29.94 billion from April through The quarterly deficit declined

June, the biggest improvement in more than three years, the Commerce Department reported The new figures confirmed an improvement that already had sur-

merchandise trade reports. The earlier figures showed a 12.8 percent drop in the deficit to \$32.6 billion in the second quarter, compared with \$37.4 billion in the first ovarter.

The second-quarter figures announced Wednesday are smaller because they subtract factors such as shipping costs and military sales from the monthly numbers.

first quarterly decline in imports in three years had pushed down the

from an imbalance of \$35.18 billion in the first three months of the year. Both quarters represented improvements from a record deficit of faced in the department's monthly of last year.

The 14.9 percent narrowing in the deficit represented its biggest decline since the second quarter of 1985, when the imbalance fell by 8.9 percent.

to level off rather than improve for while meat and poultry shipments the rest of the year," said David rose 28 percent, largely due to an Wyss, chief economist for Data Re-increase in sales to Japan. sources Inc. "We can't continue to The government said that a re- see those kind of export figures. rose 13 percent, and corn prices

growing that fast." U.S. exports rose \$4.37 billion to a record \$79.67 billion in the second quarter.

Sales of both farm and nonfarm products rose during the quarter as the decline in the value of the dollar continued to make U.S. goods \$41.2 billion in the fourth quarter competitive again on foreign mar-

Agricultural exports rose 7 percent to \$9.7 billion, the highest level since the second quarter of 1984, reflecting in part a jump in prices.

Wheat sales were up 10 percent "We do expect the trade deficit due to an increase in sales to China,

Soybean and wheat prices both

the sharp price increases did not the next 10 or 20 years — but it's not reflect the effects of the drought this summer in the United States, indicating that further steep price increases could be ahead.

first quarterly decline in imports since the first quarter of 1985. The improvement came in nonoil imports as petroleum imports rose during the quarter. Petroleum imports rose \$300

million, or 3 percent, to \$10.2 billion in the second quarter, but the average price fell to \$15.15 a barrel from \$15.23 in the first quarter.

Clayton K. Yentter, the U.S.

short run, a few billion at the most," Ronald Reagan on Tuesday. The trade deficit decreased with every major geographic area except

Canada, the largest U.S. trading by \$500 million to \$4.1 billion. first quarter. The deficit with newly

industrialized countries in Asia fell \$700 million, to \$6.1 billion. The deficit with Latin America decreased \$1.5 billion, to \$1.7 billion, while the deficit with Western

#### **Currency Rates**

Cross R	ates		•					<u>Au</u>	g. 24
	5		D.M.	F.F.	11.1	Gldr.	8,F.	S.F.	Yes
Amsterdam	2.1395	3.597	1.1291	0.3324	N.A.	_	5.386 *	1,3466	1.9951
Brussels(G)	39.71	66.2125	20.9425	4.172	2227 *	18,545	_	24.075	<b>8.29</b> 62
Pronicturi	1.896	3.187	_	0.2945	6,1369	<b>CBB57</b>	4.77 *	1,1864	1,4125
London (b)	1,6795		3.1798	15.00	2.357.08	3.5%	44.675	2,4808	725,335
Milos	1.406.70	2.363.10	741.35	218.27		654.57	35.345	<b>279.5</b> 0	10.476
New York(c)		1.6855 b	1,8125	63755	7,397,58	2126	39,44	7.5855	133.85
Paris	6435	10.826	3.3967		8.45E3 *	3,0001	0.1421	4.0295	4,7971
Tokyo	134.48	225.32	74.24	20.76	0.952	£2.22	3.376	13.50	_
Zurich	1.594	2 4522	0,8428	0.2481	QTITE *	0.7465	4.0207	_	1.1887
	1,099	0.4576	2.078	7.0597	154151	23463	0.5004	1,7535	10.30
1 ECU I SDR	1.25/3	9.7656	2.4488	2.284	1,815.59	275@	51,1199	2.0572	173,017
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de Paris (Paris); Bank of Takyo (Takya); (ruble), Other data from Reuters and AP.

**Interest Rates** 

Sterling 1114-1114

2 %-2 % 3¼-3% 3 %-3 %

21/2 29/2 3 11/16 34/6 44/6 4/16 4 1/16 4 1/16

77/16

Sources: Routers, Bank of Yokyo, Com-

21/16 3 11/16

(SDR).

United States

Discount rate Lambard rate Oversight rate

Com super 78-179 days 3-month Treasury bills 6-month Treasury bills

Key Money Rates Aug. 24

French Frenc 7/2-746

1%4% 1%4%

**Asian Bellar Deposits** 

Telerate interest Rule Index: 8.075

Gold

02.25 02.25

Aug. 24

433.25 433.80

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Hodg Kons 422.25 Laxemboorg 422.25 Parts (72,5 Kile) 433.22 Zartch 421.08 Lendon 432.18 Naw York

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ECU

## VW Sets **New Venture** In China

WOLFSBURG, West Germany - Volkswagen AG, in a major expansion of its presence in China, said Wednesday that it had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Chinese automaker First Automobile Works permitting Andi 100 cars to be made in China

under license for domestic and export markets. VW said it also planned to construct a big car factory with First Antomobile in the northern city of Changchun, an important automo-bile center in China. That factory in Changchun aims to reach annual production of 150,000 cars by 1996.

The joint venture, in which the German company would have a minority stake, is part of VW's efforts to build up a competitive position in the growing Southeast Asian market. Other major automakers, includ-

ing Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp., have entered into agreements with the hope of penetrating the potentially lucrative se market.

But joint ventures, such as the Jeep Cherokee plant in Beijing and Volkswagen's existing venture in Shanghai, have run into major problems with production and management of foreign currency.

VW's 50 percent-owned Shanghai-Volkswagen Automotive Co. has built 32,000 VW Santanas since

A VW company statement said that under Wednesday's memorandum, Andi 100s would be made under license in Changchun, with had been buying shares in the annual output reaching 30,000 cars group. Pernod had earlier denied by 1992. VW would supply the know-how, tools and some car parts, though parts made in China bought on the markets in London U.S. Money Market Funds would also be used.

> it had received Chinese approval estimated £9.5 million (\$16 milfor the project and that coopera- lion). Through a revamped unit, tion, in the form of three contracts GC&C Brands Ltd., Grand Metrocovering production of the Audi politan is offering 253 million Irish 100, delivery of necessary tools and punt (\$356.7 million) for Irish. supplies and delivery of parts for Separately, Pernod said that it local assembly, had begun in mid- has held talks with Irish Distillers

> held in the autumn and are to focus ble. on the details of the joint venture, Under British disclosure rules. VW said. It said that under the deal, 500 of 5 percent or more in a company finished Audi 100s would initially The announcement by Pernod, be shipped to China to be used as itself thought recently to be a take-

## Safety Measures Increased For U.K. North Sea Fields

LONDON - Britain is to tighten offshore oil field safety measures following explosions last month on a North Sea platform that killed 167 men, the Department of Energy said Wednesday.

Separately, the department said it has temporarily halted approval of North Sea oil and gas development projects pending clarification of the causes of the Piper Alpha platform blast last mouth. A spokesman said that the department is continuing to process applications "but we are not granting them at the moment."

The ministry is asking all North Sea offshore operators to present plans for emergency shut-off valves on underwater gas and oil pipelines, a spokesman said. "Out of this disaster will come lessons which will have been

learned," Peter Morrison, minister of state for energy, said. "The protection of lives is paramount."

Explosions and fire destroyed the Piper Alpha platform operated by Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum Corp. on July 6. It was the worst offshore oil disaster on record. Many industry experts believe gas escaped from a pipeline leading

to shore, fueling the blaze after the first explosion at a gas compres-Meanwhile, so-called Annex B development approvals will be resumed "as soon as is practicable," the department spokesman said, adding that this was likely after the preliminary investigation into

Piper Alpha has been completed, "which is about four weeks away." About 12 development projects are currently being considered for approval, the department spokesman said. British Petroleum Co.'s Miller Field development is the closest to approval, he added.

Imports fell by \$882 million, or 0.8 percent, to \$109.60 billion, the

trade representative, predicted Wednesday that the 1988 trade deficit would fall by about \$30 billion. "Over the long haul the trade bill

partner. The Canadian deficit rose As usual, the largest deficit was New York trading began on a with Japan, an imbalance of \$11.9 billion, down \$1.1 billion from the

Europe fell \$900 million, to \$3.8 (AP, Reuters)

## British Group Urges a Tax Increase Institute Says Interest Rates Not the Way to Cool Spending

LONDON - A major independent research institute on Wednesday urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to raise taxes to cool a consumer spending boom that is helping to fuel inflation and widen Britain's trade deficit.

The Conservative government's present strategy of raising interest rates would dampen key investment and would have only a limited impact on inflation, the London-based National Institute of Economic and Social Research said

in its quarterly review. "The appropriate way of moder-ating the growth of consumer spending is not, in our view, to raise interest rates or limit the availability of

credit, but to raise taxes," it said. Its advice echoed a report from operation and Development a week ago. The OECD suggested that a shift to higher taxes might be need-ed in Britain's 1989 budget to rein

in consumer spending.

The government has tried to fight inflation—now running at an annual rate of 4.8 percent and well ahead of an official year-end target

Nigel Lawson, is unlikely to to refer to verse a long-running campaign to cut taxes.

Birtain's top rate of income tax of 4 percent — by raising interest

The Bank of England has engineered seven increases in bank base lending rates since early June, raising them from 7.5 percent to 11 percent.

Buoyant consumer demand has sucked in imports of foreign goods, creating a current account deficit already well above the £4 billion (\$6.72 billion) shortfall forecast for

The National Institute of Ecomended a rise in indirect taxes, such as raising employees' National Insurance, or social security. the Organization of Economic Co- contributions. But direct taxes, such as a value-added tax on consumer goods, might add to inflationary pressure, it said.

stands at 40 percent, down from more than 90 percent when Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979. The research institute said it expected Britain's balance of payments to be in deficit by £11.2 billion this year, widening to £13.4 hillion in 1989.

The institute expects inflation to peak at 6 percent next summer before falling gradually.

The British government is to re-

port balance of payments data for July on Thursday, and forecasts for nomic and Social Research recom- the current account for the month are for a deficit of about £950 million. The current account is a broad measure of trade that includes trade in goods and in services such as banking and insurance.

On Tuesday, the government revised the 1987 current account defi-Many economists believe that cit sharply upwards to £2.5 billion, the chancellor of the exchequer, from £1.6 billion.

## **Grand Met Buys 4.5% of Irish Target**

LONDON - Grand Metropolitan PLC, which is pressing a hostile bid for Irish Distillers Group PLC on recently enhanced terms, declared Wednesday that it has purchased 4.5 percent of the whiskey

A battle appeared to be developing for Irish Distillers as Pernod-Ricard SA, the big French beverages company, announced that it reports that it was doing so.

The Grand Metropolitan stake,

and Dublin Tuesday, cost the di-The West German company said versified British hotel company an

tions on the second stage are to be Irish that is not currently disclosaany group must disclose a holding

over target, follows a denial Mon-

day by a company spokesman that their stakes to a Grand Metropoli-in planned to launch a competing tan unit, Gilbeys of Ireland Group bid for Irish Distillers. On Tues-PLC. day, a Pernod spokesman had said, "We bold no stake and have no intention of acquiring one" in Irish.

in London. The new offer compares with a previous 315 Irish pence per share offer by GC&C, prior to a restrucmring in which Grand Metropolitan's former partners, Allied-Lyons

ropean Commission ruling that blocked the earlier GC&C consor-Grand Metropolitan said that the shares it bought in Irish were purchased on its behalf by Riada & that Grand Metropolitan was free Co. in Dublin and Cazenove & Co. to proceed with an independent bid through a wholly owned GC&C.

The move followed a recent Eu-

FII Fyffes PLC, which holds about 20 percent of Irish Distillers. had agreed to accept the original GC&C consortium bid. But as part of the EC and takeover panel rul-PLC, the British food and drinks ings, the commitment of FII Fyffes company, and Guinness PLC, the was relaxed to allow it to accept Anglo-Irish brewery concern, sold competing offers. (Reuters, AP)



#### THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESETTLEMENT FUND FOR NATIONAL REFUGEES AND OVER-POPULATION IN EUROPE ECU 30,000,000 131/2% 1982-1992

Holders of the above mentioned issue are berewith informed that the annual redemption instalment due October 1st, 1988 covering a nominal amount of ECU \$,000,000 has been entirely satisfied by drawing by lot.

The bonds so drawn bear the numbers comprised between 27951 and 30000 and between 1 and 2250, these numbers inclusive.

These bonds are redeemable at par and cease to hear interest on October 1st, 1988.

The executer remaining outstanding will be ECU 20,000,000. Finally it is recalled that the following bond numbers which have been do 1986 and 1987 have not yet been-presented for payment:

24903; 25199-25204; 25208-25210; 25245-25247; 25262-25268; 25380; 25454-25459; 25467-25469; 25488; 25491-25495; 25550-25552; 25950; 26136-26139; 26831-26332; 26538-26539; 26763; 26788-26789, 26960-26966, 26968-26969

#### 21098 21107; 21146 21147; 21187 21189; 21221 21240; 21260 21261; 21282; 21290 21293; 21305 21306; 21341 21342; 21347 21363; 21375 21380; 21678 21687; 21749 21751; 21809 21814; 21883-21887; 22244-22249; 22315-22327; 23597

EARLY REDEMPTION In accordance with "Early Redemption" of the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds notice is hereby given that the Fund will prepay at 102 peacent, of their principal amount on October 1st, 1988 the total amount of the Bonds remaining outstanding

ie ECU 20,000,000. Payment of interest due on October 1st, 1988 and reimbu accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds. west will cease to accrue on the Bonds as from October 1st, 1988.

> BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme

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#### Harcourt to Cut Theme Park Jobs

ORLANDO, Florida - Harcourt Brace Jo vanovich Inc. is eliminating more than 700 jobs at its theme parks, a cost-cutting measure to meet a \$2.9 billion debt incurred last year in

fighting a hostile takeover bid.

"Unfortunately this is the normal type of belt-tightening that companies go through periodically," said Robert Evanson, who was named chairman of Harcourt's parks division on Monday. "Our intention is that obviously this will not

affect the quality of the park product or the care of the animals and should not even be perceptive to the guests." he said. He declined to specify how much money the reduced payroll would save the company.

The layoffs, announced Tuesday and to be

completed no later than Sept. 6. include the loss of 215 jobs at Sea World of Texas in San Antonio. the newest of the Harcourt theme parks, and 150 jobs at Sea World of California in San Diego. Another 113 are to be eliminated at Sea

World of Florida in Orlando. 161 at Boardwalk and Baseball south of Orlando and 60 at Cy-press Gardens in Winter Haven. Nine positions were cut from the corporate parks division at Harcourt's headquarters in Orlando. At the end of July the parks division had

10,000 employees nationwide, with about 7,500 of them permanent. Thousands of temporary workers also will be leaving as usual after the Labor Day holiday Sept. 5, which is the traditional end of the summer vacation season.

Mr. Evanson said the layoffs range from middle-level managers to ride operators. The layoffs do not extend into Harcourt's publish-

ing and insurance divisions and are expected to be the only round of firings, he said. Harcourt reported a net loss of \$62.9 million on revenue of \$446.6 million in the second quarter. The company repelled an unwelcome lakeover bid last year from the British publisher Robert Maxwell by adopting a \$3 billion recapitalization plan and plunging into debt before selling off several assets.

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Taiwan Investors to Get Foreign-Market Access

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Compiled in Our Stuff From Disputches TAIPEI — Kuang Hua Security Investment & Trust Co. of Taiwan said Wednesday that it will launch a \$40 million mutual fund next month to help Taiwan citizens buy overseas

The fund, scheduled to start operating on Sept. 29, is to invest in stock markets in New York. Tokyo, Hong Kong, Sydney and London, said Feng Peng-li, president of Kuang Hua. It probably will be the first to offer local investors access to international stock markets, he added

Three other companies — International Investment Trust Co., Chung Hua Bills Finance Corp. and National Investment Trust Co. — are to launch \$40 million funds by the end of the year, a Finance Ministry official said. Meanwhile, a senior official said Wednesday that the ministry is relaxing 40-year-old restric-tions that prevent local banks from setting up

overseas branches. She said the ministry has approved an application by the state-run Bank of Communications to set up a branch in California, and is reviewing similar applications by four other

banks. Since 1949, the government, fearing an outflow of capital, had allowed only three banks to set up overseas branches. (AFP. Reuters)

Season Season Hath Low MOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs- Cents 44,481 37.72 44,05 32.24 52.25 47.54 54.25 47.54 5 Op.

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18-21 Sep. Centsp 37.52 38.30 41.80 42.50 47.50 41.25 41.25 Oct Dec Feb Apr Jun Aug Oct 40.70 42.95 44.97 44.45 47.90 1 47.90 3 47.00 5.067 84-31 84-11 83-25 83-5 82-21 85-3 84-15 83-27 83-8 82-22 82-6 81-23 81-9 80-28 80-5 435 435 435 437 430 430 430 40.02 42.30 44.37 43.59 47.35 48.10 44.70 44.10 Prev. Dov Open Int. 26.35 40,000 lbs.-com's per lb. 23.60 20.5 Aug 27.00 50.55 Feb 44.25 90.37 Mor 44.25 90.37 Mor 44.25 90.37 Mor 44.25 90.37 Mor 94.25 90.37 Prev. Solo 95.25 Selen 1,005 Prev. Solo Prev. Dov Open Int. 11,689 38.95 54.55 54.85 54.85 54.06 54.05 53.80 2.762 174 37.40 51.50 51.40 55.10 55.25 52.22 oles 2 87 up 1 WMEAT (CBT)
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2,81,50(sp 7,83)
2,81,50(sp SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.-certs per lb. 15,000 lbs.-certs per lb. 15,00 -7.75 Jon 14,39 7.46 Akar 9,72 11,44 7.87 Akar 9,72 11,40 8.10 Jul 9,82 11,30 8.99 Oct 9,53 8,15,000 lbs. 11,300 Prev. Sales 11,500 Prev. Sa +24V; +26V; +27 +27V; +24 +24 +29 +.12 +30 8.00 8.16 8.16 8.16 8.06 7.97 7.73 7.23 6.85 8.31% 8.45% 8.48% 8.48% 8.34% 8.25 8.05 7.36 7.06 8.39 8.52 8.56 8.56 8.40 8.31 8.08 7.45 7.16 1.643 10.42 9.09 10.15 9.92 9.80 9.63 10.46 10.22 9.93 9.80 9.61 COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- 5 per 2223 1300 5 2197 1340 ( 2088 1335 / 2088 1347 1 1895 1348 1 1850 1400 5 581 Sales 3,270 Pr Prev. Day Open Int. 30YBEAN MEAL (CBT)
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32200 13290 Sep
32200 13290 Sep
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30400 200.50 Aug 2
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159.00 Cct 25.33 26.10
159.00 Dec 25.35 26.00
179.00 Dec 25.35 26.00
179.00 New 26.00 256.01
179.8 Mor 24.53 25.00
200.51 Mor 24.53 25.00
201.00 Jul 238.00 26.50
21.40 Jul 238.00 26.50
21.40 Sep 218.00 20.00
208.00 Cct 208.00 Cct 20.00
208.00 Cct 20.00
208.00 Dec 25.00
208.00 Cct 20.00
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185.50 125.50 Sep 190.40 103.
185.50 125.50 Sep 190.40 103.
174.40 137.50 Mar 170.50 170.
171.50 149.50 May 177.50 170.
177.50 149.50 May 177.50 170.
177.50 149.50 Sep 149.50 Se GERMAN MARK (IMAM)
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Serimoria - I poler equois 80,0001
Serimoria - Sorie equois 80,0001
Serimoria - Sorie equois 80,0001
Serimoria - Sorie -5328 5370 5412 SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

60,000 lb3- dollars per 100 lb3.

30,00 16,55 Sep 25,40 26,41

122 17,25 Oct 22,75 24,71

14,25 18,30 Dec 24,10 27,1

13,45 22,75 Jon 24,00 27,7

13,40 21,85 Mor 27,0 27,7

13,50 22,85 Mor 27,0 27,7

12,50 22,85 Mor 27,0 27,7

12,50 22,85 Jul 27,95 27,7

12,50 22,15 Aug 26,0 26,6

77,50 23,00 Sep 26,13 22,3

22,80 22,75 Oct 22,85 22,50

22,85 Dec 21,50 Dec 21,50 Sep 26,13 22,50

22,85 Dec 21,50 Dec 21,50 Sep 26,20 28,60 29,60 20,50 2 +1.24 +1.20 +1.25 +1.15 +.95 +.96 +.80 +.80 +.80 +.85 26.25 26.57 77.00 77.40 77.42 25.25 25.55 25.95 24.30 24.45 27.00 26.95 26.40 26.35 24.40 24.70.15 27.40 27.75 27.77 24.40 26.25 <u>Metals</u> COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 Pbs.-cerits per lb.
101,100 Pbs.-cerits per lb.
101,100 Pbs. cerits per lb.
101,100 Pbs.
101,100 Pbs 100.40 101.40 100.40 1 100.70 102.00 100.30 7 98.70 99.50 98.05 7 91.10 94.70 91.60 91.90 91.90 91.90 91.90 91.90 100.70 100.80 100.10 98.75 97.15 94.05 91.55 89.55 87.45 85.25 CATTLE (CAE) 40.000 lbs.- cents p 77.55 \$8.65 77.40 40.25 74.05 45.10 75.20 48.60 77.20 48.60 74.11 71.00 Ed. Soles 26.411 Persy Doy Cosp.11 d. It. 172,50 174,00 171,50 173,40 174,70 175,80 174,00 177,30 177,00 178,20 177,30 178,50 179,30 179,30 cles 1,703 62 off 135 171.30 173.80 171.90 173.20 174.40 175.40 174.00 177.30 177.00 178.20 177.30 178.50 178.50 180.20 Ib. Oct Peb Apr Jun Aug Sep Oct +.43 +.83 +.73 +.70 +.86 +.86 71.30 72.45 73.97 75.32 74.32 71.85 71.20 71.80 128.75 124.00 120.50 114.25 107.50 103.75 96.50 92.25 90.75 88.50 87.00 87.00 87.00 FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.-cenis par ib.
82.20 68.38 Aug 38
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82.45 70.70 Nov 81
82.15 74.00 Jon 88
82.20 74.00 Nor 82
82.20 75.25 Apr 8
82.20 75.25 Apr 8
82.20 75.25 Apr 8
82.20 75.25 Apr 9
82.20 75.25 Apr 50.84 49.55 49.55 49.50 50.69 51.25 50,35 48,86 49,10 49,20 49,70 50,70 51,00 50,75 49,20 49,35 49,48 50,00 51,09 51,23 82.00 81,40 81,30 82,40 82,90 82,95 82,95 82,95 80,30 2,882 +33 +47 +83 +95 +92 +195 +195 81.40 80.27 80.00 81.10 81.55 81.50 80.70 77.15 B1.75 B1.02 81.20 82.40 B2.82 B2.87 81.95 80.30 44,10 44,70 45,45 44,15 44,55 44,76 44,76 14,25 141,25 15,528 - 38 - 29 - 20 - 20 - 21 - 21 - 20 - 21 678.2 679.0 684.6 695.1 700.5 711.6 722.7 734.3 745.9 768.5 768.5 772.3 なななさなささささささなな Currency Options 0.36 r r 1.36 r r r 0.11 0.23 0.38 0.70 r r r 0.55 210 r r r r (Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

SP COMP, INDEX (CME)

spinisonid cents

31.90 193.00 Sep 297.25 261.10 257.25 240.50 +1.20

281.50 252.20 Dec 297.76 263.60 257.70 262.40 +12.60

282.50 253.50 Mar 262.15 263.60 262.15 263.60 +1.40

282.50 263.50 Mar 262.15 263.60 262.15 263.60 +1.40

282.50 263.50 Mar 262.15 263.60 262.15 263.60 +1.40

282.50 263.00 Prev. 5.014 42.75

Prev. Dov Open Int. 122.105 up 610

VALUE LINE (KC8T)

points and cents

253.00 203.00 Dec 299.00 239.00 239.00 239.00 42.30

Est. Sales Prev. 5.048 73

Prev. Dov Open Int. 1,000 oft 20

NYSE COMP, INDEX (NYFE)

points and cents

191.40 112.50 Sep 145.00 148.00 145.00 147.60 +1.70

190.25 117.00 Dec 147.25 149.30 147.55 148.85 +1.55

199.45 144.25 Mar 148.45 149.75 148.65 147.75 +1.15

159.46 144.25 Mar 148.45 149.75 148.65 147.75 +1.15

159.40 150.55 Jun 151.00 151.00 151.00 151.00

Prev. Day Open Int. 8.221 oft 91

Prev. Day Open Int. 8.221 oft 91

Prev. Day Open Int. 8.221 oft 91

Prev. Day Open Int. 8.221 oft 91 103.65 Sep of 212.75 124.75 121.50 121.80 163.65 Sep of 212.75 124.75 122.50 122.80 122.65 184.50 Dec 122.45 124.00 122.00 122.05 115.50 Alor 122.00 122.00 122.30 118.80 Alor 122.00 122.00 122.30 122.00 122.00 122.30 122.00 122.30 122.00 122.30 12 5.20 0.51 0.45 1.34 r Aug 433.0 434.0 433.0 434.0 +2.70
Sep Oct 434.0 40.70 434.0 435.0 +2.60
Dec 442.0 440.70 434.0 435.0 +2.60
Feb 440.0 452.5 449.0 432.6 +2.60
Jun 453.0 453.0 453.0 452.0 462.6 +2.60
Jun 200 453.0 453.0 453.0 +2.60
Lun 453.0 453.0 453.0 453.0 +2.60
Cet 479.0 479.0 479.0 479.0 +2.50
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Jun 479.0 0.18 0.30 0.55 0.57 1.40 9.43 0.66 1.40 1.30 7 2.43 1.29 9.80 0.45 0.21 1.67 0.13 0.37 0.60 F **Commodity Indexes** 0.05 0.11 0.23 6.41 0.89 1.46 r r r 0.16 9.25 0.44 0.83 1.30 r Financial 1,113,70 f 1,815,00 136,31 247,11 1.72 124 0.75 0.15 US T. BILLS (IMM)
SI million-pha d'100 pct.
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92.17 91.80 Jep.
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT)
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97.14 55-13 Sep.
97.17 57-26 Mar 97.
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97.12 57-26 Mar 97.
97.12 57-26 Mar 97.
97.13 Sep.
97.28 57-36 Mar 97.
97.29 57-37 Sep.
97.29 57-36 Mar 97.
97.29 57-36 Mar 97. 92.75 92.71 92.73 92.31 92.36 92.27 92.31 92.19 92.30 92.07 92.36 92.38 91.51 91.85 91.81 Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931, p-preliminary; f-final Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Daw Janes: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974. —.01 —.02 0.76 0.58 0.26 —81 —81 <u> Market Guide</u> age Board of Trade
age Mercantile Exchange
molianal Manetory Morket
hiceae Mercantile Exchange
York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee E
York Catton Exchange
Hydrk Exchange, New York
Agric Mercantile Exchange
ags City Board of Trade
York Futures Exchange 0.5<u>1</u> Paris Commodities London Metals **Dividends** Spot Commodities

Today 1.2876 1.11 1.87 213.00 0.36 0.51 473.00 121 4.6725 0.46 Forward 120.00 107.00 158.00 1585.00 COPPER CATHODES (Mich Grade) Sherling per metric ton Spot 178.00 158.00 155.50 1588.50 Forward 158.50 158.00 155.50 1588.50 COPPER CATHODES (Sheeterst) Sherling per metric be Spot 178.00 120.00 120.00 1305.00 Forward 120.00 125.00 1200.00 1305.00 LEAD Sherling per spetric ton 5pot 178.00 158.50 159.00 159.00 150.0 Source: UPI 1,095 Unch 1,070 Unch 1,070 Unch — Unch — Unch — Unch Company Results To Our Readers ILVER Deutsche mark futures option ZINC (Miss Grade) Sterling per metric ton Spot 815.00 817.00 802.00 804.00 Forward 808.00 807.00 775.00 776.00 Source: AP. prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays. 1988 1987 163.00 (a)589.9 1.46 **S&P** 100

Index Options

S&P 100 (miles: High 2010 | low 240.54 | close 247.63 + 4.23

U.S. Treasuries

uef Ofter 7.21 7.44 7.65

940 Offer 977/37 979/30

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Yleid 7,46 7,86 8,24

9 Months 1982 1997 Profils 384.50 (a) 372.9 Per Share 2.95 a: loss. 1987 results after special pro-vision for losses. United States **UAL Sees Profit** Of \$10 a Share Brown-Forman 1989 294.00 23.20 0.83 HIMONT

177. 4. Lowe's 1989 -704.60 6.70 1989 -1.300 41.50 1.08

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Westvaco
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1987 979.80 16.50 0.37 1987 3.660. 61.80

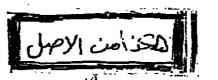
1987 503.80 43.20 0.67 1987 1,410, 87.00 1.34

CHICAGO — UAL Corp., par-ent of United Airlines, will earn about \$10 a share in 1988. Stephen Wolf, the chairman and chief exec-utive officer, said Wednesday.

Mr. Wolf, asked in an interview if analysts' estimates of \$10 a share this year are on the mark, said: "That figure for 1988 is not unreasonable."

Mr. Wolf was hesitant to predict double-digit per share earnings for 1989 and beyond. However, he did not see fare wars or a severe recession that could hurt profits.

Certain offerings of securities, funancial services or interests in real crtate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain parisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United Sizes of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whereaver few assumes



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#### **BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

# Sony's Profit Leaps Almost 400%

TOKYO — Sony Corp., the Japanese electronics major, Wedness day reported an increase in in day reported an increase in net profit of almost 400 percent for the quarter ended June 30, to 16.1 bilhon yen (\$120.2 million) from 3.25 hillion yes in the same period a r carlict.

Sales rose 37.2 percent to 463.6 billion yen, helped by demand for consumer and professional video products, compact disk players and semiconductors, Sony said Operating profit was 30.60 bil-lion yea, up from 5.42 billion yea

the year before.
This large gain reflects strong sales performances of electronics products in all geographical areas. especially Japan and Europe," the

company said in a statement It also shows the contribution, for the first time, of sales generated by the CBS Records Group, one of the world's biggest record compaary for \$2 billion.

The gain was made more dramatic by comparison with a de-¿ Ethiopia

Since then, Sony, like many Japanese exporters, has cut costs and enhanced its profitability by shifting production overseas.

its forecasts for the year to March 31, 1989. Group net profits were pegged at 60 billion yen, up from

#### Honda's Profit Rose In June Quarter

up 24 percent from an approximated year-earlier quarter. Honda has current year, he added. changed its fiscal year to run through March instead of February.

Revenue was 862.44 billion yen, against 1.023 trillion yen for the four months ended June 30, 1987. The company said that strong domestic sales, cost-cutting and price rises quarter the year before, helped boost earnings.

Sony forecast sales for the year at 2 trillion yen, against an earlier estimate of 1.95 trillion yen.

The strong quarterly results prompted Sony to revise upwards its forecasts for the company revised capital spending to 160 billion yen for the year ending next March, up from the previously planned 150 billion and against 100 billion a year earlier. Sony plans to spend 45 billion

yen of the total on semiconductor production. Mr. Hashimoto said. It sees semiconductor sales of 110 billion yen in 1988-89, half of which TOKYO - Honda Motor Co. of will be made overseas, against a Japan on Wednesday reported a total of 85 billion a year earlier, be 42.24 billion yen (\$315.4 million) net said. Sony expects to self 3.6 milprofit for the quarter ended June 30, lion video tape recorders and 4 million compact disk players in the

Sony also estimates sales of Walkman portable radio and cassette players at 10 million sets and color television sales at 4.4 million, Mr. Hashimoto said.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Sony slipped 110 yen to close at 6,800 yen on Wednesday.

# Electrolux Makes Bid, Reports Profit Rise

AB said Wednesday it would attempt to buy a Spanish compressor company as part of its expansion policy, which it said helped boost

The Swedish appliance maker The Swedish appliance maker June 30 to 1.81 billion kronor, up said it had asked permission from 1.50 billion in the correspondthe Barcelona Stock Exchange to make a public offer for all available mares in Unidad Hermetica SA, or about 5.52 billion pesetas (\$44

Electrolux said it had made the offer at a price of 2,360 pesetas per share for 2.337 million shares.

The Associated Press

GENEVA - Unions represent-

ing 120,000 General Motors Corp. workers in Europe criticized the

U.S. automaker on Wednesday for

moving toward longer shifts and

Officials of auto-industry unions

from Austria, Belgium, Britain,

France, Portugal, Spain and West Germany met with federation offi-

A federation statement also said

weekend and night work.

STOCKHOLM — Electrolux and has annual sales of about 750 million Swedish kronor (\$115 mil-

lion). Electrolux said its restructuring its first-half profit by 20.7 percent from the level last year.

off, resulting in the increase in profit for the six months through ing period last year.

Revenue rose 8.6 percent to 36.07 billion kronor from 33.22 bil-

Profit has been affected in recent years by the Electrolux policy of buying struggling companies and then restructuring them. Included Unidad makes compressors for in this category are Zanussi SpA of

**European Unions Assail GM** 

moving its European headquarters to Zurich in 1986. The company came to Switzerland in a bid to reduce social regulation by the European Community. At its plant in Antwerp, Belgium, GM has begun 10-hour shifts

The new policies will mean inand regular Saturday work under creased stress, fatigue and disrup-tion of family life, the International the threat of plant closures and layoffs, said Herman Rebhan, the Metalworkers Federation said here. federation's general secretary. In Spain, Mr. Rebhan said, the

automaker has introduced night 125 million kronor. shifts and hired many temporarycontract workers who have little cials here Wednesday to coordinate job security.

West German unions have resist- trailers and mobile homes. It has that GM management has sought

the appliance and other industries Italy, purchased in 1984, and White Consolidated Industries Inc. of the United States, bought in 1986.

The policy led to an 18 percent increase in profit in 1987, which rose to more than 3 billion kronor. And for the first half of 1988, the 20.7 percent profit increase was near the nigh end of analysts' forecasts.

Lennart Ribohm, deputy managing director, said return on equity rose to 15 percent from 13 percent, reaching Electrolux's "long-term

In a statement that accompanies its profit report, Electrolux said, "Demand in the group's main markets continued to be good during the period, with the exception of a downward trend in the U.S."

Anders Scharp, the Electrolux president, later said there were two factors that contributed to the downward trend in the U.S. household appliances market.

"Firstly, there was a strike in our vacuum cleaner plant at Bloomington, Illinois, and secondly we have had problems with the consolidation of White's air conditioning sector in the United States," he said.

Electrolux also announced a final agreement to buy Alfatec SpA of Italy, which makes household and commercial cleaning equipment and has annual sales of about

And Electrolux said it agreed to buy A & E Systems Inc., the largest U.S. maker of window awnings for ed similar moves but have been annual sales of about 300 million a strong economy and that the rethreatened with 9,000 layoffs by kronor, Electrolux said. It did not structuring of its Kidde Inc. com-risen to £605 million from £517 Inc. and Lea & Perrins Inc. for provide financial details of the deal. panies was progressing well.

#### U.S. to Pay \$565 Million To Bail Out Bell Savings Compiled h: Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES - The Fed-

eral Home Loan Bank Board is set to provide \$565 million in financial assistance to an investment group, headed by a former president of the bank board, Preston Martin, and a former secretary of the U.S. Treasury, William E. Simon, that intends

contended that Mr. Simon and Mr. Martin, in building their growing network of thrifts, have to acquire and merge two California savings institutions.
The group, DP Holdings Inc., will invest \$207.5 million. received preferential treatment from government agencies. Under the agreement, reached Tuesday, Bell Savings & Loan Bell was one of the most noto-

Association, an insolvent instituing savings institutions and one tion based in San Mateo that has of the first to be put in the bank assets of \$953 million, would be board's management consignmerged with the healthy Western ment program in 1985. Federal Savings & Loan Associa-tion, based in Marina del Rey. It in March 1986, the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance has assets of \$2.5 billion. The Corp., which is overseen by the bank board, filed a lawsuit in merged thrift would keep the Federal District Court in San

> cers and directors for fraud and misappropriation of funds. As part of Tuesday's agreement, the FSLIC will contribute an estimated \$500 million note and purchase \$15 million of preferred stock in DP Holdings. It also would receive 25 percent of the common stock of DP Hold-

Francisco against Bell's top offi-

William E. Simon

ings, in nonvoting shares. The FSLIC will share, on an



**Preston Martin** 

of his funds into acquisitions. 80 percent-20 percent basis, any Critics in the industry also have losses on certain assets until DP Holdings absorbs \$35 million. Thereafter, the FSLIC will provide 100 percent coverage on those assets and will receive 80 percent of certain gains from the

sale of covered assets.
DP Holdings agreed last Aurious of California's fast-growgust to buy Western Federal. But completion of the deal was postponed when the group had to revise its financing because of the weakened financial condi-

tion of an Australian partner. Western Federal will be one of four thrifts owned by Wespar Financial Services Inc., a San Francisco unit of DP Holdings. Wespar is headed by Mr. Martin, who also is a former vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

DP Holdings already controls Honolulu Federal Savings and Loan, Southern California Savings and Loan of Beverly Hills, California, and West Coast Savings and Loan of Santa Monica, California.

(NYT, AP, UPI)

#### Cathay Pacific Net Up 23% **But at Low End of Forecasts**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ic Airways Ltd., the Hong Kong-flag airline, reported Wednesday a 23 percent rise in net profit to 1.02 change on Wednesday, Cathay fell billion Hong Kong dollars (\$130.8 to 8.20 dollars from 8.45 on Tuesday). The profit is that traded as high as 8.60 and the state of the stat 30, from 828.8 million dollars a early in the day. Swire Pacific A

year earlier. Cathay, in which Swire Pacific nority stake, forecast continued ond half of 1988.

The airline said the profit increase came on revenue of 6.95 billion dollars, up from 5.31 billion in the first six months of the previous year.

However, the result was at the low end of analysts' forecasts, and some said they might adjust downsults, due to be released Friday. year earlier, Cathay said. They had originally forecast 18 per-

cent to 25 percent growth in Swire's HONG KONG - Cathay Pacif- profit, to between 1.30 billion and

shares were unchanged at 17.90. Cathay did not quantify its expec-Ltd. holds about 50 percent and tation for the whole year, but said in Beijing-controlled interests a mi- a statement, "There is no immediate sign of any significant and adverse strong earnings growth in the sec- change to any of the factors which materially affect the company's profitability. Strong growth in most passenger and cargo markets pre-

vailed during the period." The airline's passenger load factor rose to 74.2 percent in the first half from 73.6 percent in 1987, while yield per passenger kilometer ward their forecasts for Swire's re- flown was up 14.1 percent from a

#### Cheung Kong Profits Grow

Compiled by Our Staff From Disnatches HONG KONG — Two key companies in the combine con-trolled by Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong businessman, reported Wednesday improved profits for the first half of 1988.

The flagship company, property group. Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., reported a 43.8 percent rise in after-tax profit for the period, to 841 million Hong Kong dollars (\$107.8 million) from 585 million dollars in the same 1987 period.

That was on top of an extraordinary gain of 240 million dollars. Cheung Kong said.

Revenue for the six months was 987 million dollars, up from 976 million dollars a year earlier. Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., the diversified concern in which Cheung Kong holds a controlling one-third stake, reported a 7.6 percent gain in net profit, to 921 million dollars, from 856 million a year earlier, after adjustment for a one-for-eight rights issue of shares last year. This was in addition to

extraordinary income of 603 mil-

lion, the company said. Hutchison's sales rose to 5.92 billion dollars from 5.67 billion. (AFP, Reuters)

## Hanson's Earnings Rose 22% in Quarter

Wednesday that its pretax profit er of fire detection and suppression had risen to £249 million (\$418 systems, Kidde Fire Protection, to million) in the third quarter, which ended June 30, a jump of 21.5 per-cent from a year-earlier period profit of £205 million.

name Western Federal.

DP Holdings hopes to raise much of its \$207.5 million invest-

ment in the public markets, ac-

cording to a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It said \$145 million would be used

to buy out Western Federal's

The group said that \$30 mil-

lion would be the personal investment of Mr. Simon, who has

been criticized for putting little

shareholders at \$41 a share.

The British conglomerate's chairman, Lord Hanson, said that growth in the first half, for which it previously reported an earnings increase of 14 percent, to £356 million, had continued into the third quarter, with good performances from businesses in both Britain and the United States.

"We look with confidence to the come of £20 million. remainder of the year," he said. Sir Gordon White, chairman of units there were performing well in

\$80 a share, to acquire 51 percent of Irving, Bank of New York's

Pilgrim House, the British electronics group, for \$254 million in cash. It was Hanson's largest divestiture of a Kidde unit, bringing the total to about \$362 million from the New Jersey-based corporation ac-

quired last year for \$1.6 billion. Hanson reported sales of £1.86 billion for the third quarter, up from £1.46 billion, and after-tax profit of £191 million, up from

Reuters

Hanson announced Tuesday profit rising rising to £466 million
LONDON — Hanson PLC said that it had sold its U.S.-based makfrom £394 and sales rising to£5.57 billion from £4.93 billion.

Hanson does not provide sector details with its first and third quarter results, but, said Paul Burke, an analyst with the brokerage Kleinwort Grieveson, "The suggestion is that things are going quite smoothly, especially at Hanson has specialized in buy-

ing unwieldy, often poorly managed companies and then dispos-£160 million. It said the quarter's ing of the pieces of those figures included extraordinary inoriginal cost.

Its shares closed at 141 pence In February, for example, it Wednesday on the London Stock spun off the frozen food maker the U.S. subsidiary, Hanson Indus-tries Inc., said that the group's day's close. Exchange, unchanged from Tues-Ross & Young for £335 million and various catering companies Hanson said its pretax profit for for £189 million; in July, it sold off the year's first three quarters had the condiment makers HP Foods

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## EUROPEAN MANAGER

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## Ruling by Fed on IRI Reverses Volcker Position

By Sarah Bartlett

Finsider to Auction Plants New York Times Service NEW YORK - In deciding to change how it treats foreign governmental entities that seek to acquire banks in the United States. the Federal Reserve Board has reversed the stand taken in a strongly worded 1983 memorandum that Paul A. Volcker, then its chairman,

sent to Congress. The central bank said Friday that Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, an Italian government agency that owns 58 percent of Banca Commerciale Italiana, would have to file an application with the Fed because BCI is seeking to buy 51 percent of Irving Bank Corp.

The Fed said IRI was covered by

the Bank Holding Company Act. The Fed's ruling was drafted by its general counsel, Michael Bradfield. As general counsel in 1983, he drafted a memorandum on foreign takeovers of U.S. banks for Mr. Volcker. It stated that, although the Fed was concerned about the issue, sult if the holding company act was strictly applied to foreign govern-

mental entities. "The consequences of applying the act to foreign governmental enanes raises policy issues that go gryond bank regulatory policy, mcauding U.S. foreign relations, foreign investment and economic po-

licy," it said in part.
The Fed, in submitting that analysis at the request of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs, also said the matter would best be resolved by Congress so that all these policy issues could be addressed. Congressional hearings were later held, but no action was taken. Irving's board has repeatedly requested" by the Fed. It was not

attempted by Bank of New York.

ROME — The Italian steel company Societa Finanziaria Siderurgica, which is known as Finsider and is 99.5 percent-owned by the state holding group Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, is to put five of its steel plants up for auction, the company announced policy than a legal shift. And that, The plants, which employ 2,662 people, are in Trieste, Marghera,

San Giovanni Valdarno, Torre Annunziata and Scafati. The deadline for bids is Oct. 7. In addition, the company is asking IRI to find a buyer for SISMA,

a steel products subsidiary of the government holding group. SISMA had revenue of 89.7 billion lira (\$63.6 million) in 1987 and more than 800 employees at the end of June.

In June, the Italian government approved a plan to restructure Italy's steel industry, which envisaged large job cuts and a sweeping restructuring of Finsider. In May, Finsider shareholders approved the voluntary liquidation of the company and the regrouping of its more profitable activities

into a new concern. Under this plan. Finsider, which reported losses of 1,680 billion lira in 1987, intend to sell some of its activities to the private sector and to close others.

Since the Fed's ruling Friday, Bank of New York has maintained

that the decision does not have broader implications for other forthe 1983 memorandum from the Fed stated that "if the act were strictly and rigidly applied, foreign government-owned banks would be limited from engaging in a bank-ing business in the United States." There are now about 70 foreign government-controlled banks with

IRI said Monday in Rome that it "remains committed to its pro-would "provide all the information posed transaction with Irving." would not fall under the Fed's requested" by the Fed. It was not BCI has offered \$775 million, or nition of a holding company.

larp's U.S. Unit to Export Microwave Ovens to Europe

of 0.6 cubic feet (0.02 cubic me-

Sharp said it was studying the

questions about how the United States intends to treat foreign banks subject were not entirely clear, the seeking to acquire U.S. banks. The ruling appears to apply only to foreign government-owned banks. Yet Fed has stated, for instance, that if eign banks that are owned by enti-IRI, through BCI, does acquires Ir- ties indirectly owned by a governving, it may have to divest itself of ment, not those owned directly. some of its other holdings to remain "We view this decision as a nar-

Sharp has been manufacturing products in the United States since

Sharp said it would sell four

U.S.-made microwave models in

West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Aus-

tria, Italy, Spain, Greece and Por-

tugal. One additional model will be

distributed in Britain, augmenting

sales from Sharp's British unit.

Asia

undesirable consequences could re- said that it prefers BCI's friendly clear whether IRI was prepared to that the decision had political overoffer to the hostile takeover being file a formal application or comply tones. A number of lawyers said with all the Fed's other stipulations. they found it particularly puzzling The Fed's decision also raised because of some of the logic used.

> in compliance with U.S. banking row one that does not seek to apply law. IRI owns companies that en- the bank holding act to foreign govgage in, among other things, ship-building and steelmaking. ernments directly," said Lawrence R. Uhlick, executive director of the Enrico Braggiotti, chairman of New York-based Institute of Interbranches or agency offices in the United States.
>
> BCI, said his bank was exploring national Bankers. By that reasoning, various options for proceeding, and if IRI were to transfer its BCI shares

most recent bid provided \$15 and 1.575 shares of its stock for each Irving share, valuing the entire deal at more than \$1 billion. The Fed's reversal on the Bank Holding Act has led some lawyers and foreign bankers to question whether this represents more of a

in turn, raises questions about what the implications are for other foreign banks.
"The word that is heard most frequently in the press here and from people generally is 'protectionist." said Mario Arcari, managing director of BCL

The Fed, in its ruling, cited several factors in explaining why this time it had decided to apply the holding company act to IRI. One was irving's position as a major commercial bank. That led some banking lawyers, who asked to remain anonymous for fear of offending the central bank, to say Although its statement on this

R. Uhlick, executive director of the directly to the Italian government, it would not fall under the Fed's defi-

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Belgium	B.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	33	1,500	25	830	17
Finland	F.M.	1,830	41	1,000	35	550	29
France	F.F.	1,600	41	880	36	480	30
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INTERNATIONAL

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#### possibility of exporting other Sharp Electronics, based in Memphis, Tennessee, is to ship American-made products to Eu-about 60,000 ovens, with capacities rope and Asia.

NEW YORK - Sharp Corp., ters), to Europe over the next few

the Japanese electrical and elec months. By the end of next year,

tronics company, said Wednesday
Sharp Electronics, which has annuthat it would this week begin ex-

porting microwave ovens made by to ship 100,000 of the ovens to its U.S. subsidiary to 11 European Europe.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on 21-8-1988 U.S. \$219.12

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WASHINGTON — The International Mon-etary Fund said on Wednesday that it has approved a \$1.4 billion loan to assist economic reform in Brazil

The loan approval had been expected and followed an agreement by commercial banks to provide \$5.2 billion in new credits for the coun-

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with about \$120 billion in foreign debt, Brawith about \$120 billion in foreign debt, Bra-zil has been in negotiations since the end of 1987, when it admitted it had been a costly mistake to order a moratorium on its debt payments to banks.

The IMF, in a statement, said the Brazilian reform program seeks to create "the conditions for sustained growth" by reducing inflation, strengthening savings and reducing disparities in income distribution. in income distribution.

The loan can be drawn down between now and Feb. 28, 1990, the IMF said.

40 15 13 36 13 49 13 17

\$1.4 Billion IMF Loan

To Brazil Is Approved Reuters

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good adding that the bank of Ja-ga is closely watching the mark as he could not rule out the move-Tighter Quota

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Municipal off the effects of a crass me sears ago to spine oute more of motiv markets, buoved by strict mas and renewed world derrand. There is a growing realization the "there is a growing reastenation the is deficit of new tin and the suppli-ing is being depleted." Kam Chen-gretary of the States of Malaya Char-Mines said Wednesday World tin prices have risen in word in pines have risen in reds. Traders and producers said odd pass 26 Malaysian ringgit (\$ idogram by October, six months at

arlier forecasts On Weinesday, the Kuala Lung milet closed higher for the seventh's SSOR with price reaching 19.66 ri On the Rotterdam-based European to an prices have reached their I



Vid The Assessment Press

P. Marith Head Libra (1933)

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# **DOLLAR:** Intervention Pressure

(Continued from first finance page) ment of the mark having some imwas under way to stem the dollar's pact on the yen. rally, operators said. Some read it solid break above 134 yen.

Satoshi Sumita, the Bank of Jatan governor, said that major cen-itial banks are in close contact to growth. cope with the mark's weakness and that current mark movements are speculative and could lead to market instability. The dollar has claimed its biggest recent gains against the mark

At his first press conference in about a month, Mr. Sumita said that the mark's softness has been mainly the result of market speculation, adding that the Bank of Japan is closely watching the mark said. and he could not rule out the move-

Asked about the recent discount as a signal of the Bank of Japan's rate rise in the United States, Mr. concern after the dollar made a Sumita said he saw it as an appropriate precaution against any possible resurgence of inflation and for

> "A lot of people were caught long on the dollar," said a dealer in New York, noting how the dollar had been successful in resisting and then rebounding following the frequent rounds of central bank inter-

London Dollar Rates Swiss franc

if it was becoming effective," said a London dealer. "It is bringing out a

purce : Reuter

Added another London market operator, "It has put a cap on the recent rise might be subsiding. He dollar around 1.9050 DM for the was referring to fresh economic time being."

The official quoted in The New York Times article declined to be Repeated sales of dollars by the named, but his views can be consid-Bundesbank, for the sixth straight ered fully compatible with those of trading session, were beginning to the two agencies of currency policy take their toll on the dollar, dealers in the United States, the White House and the Treasury, the news-"Intervention is looking at last as paper said. (Reuters, UPI)

#### RATES: Bundesbank Faces a Decision on Whether to Raise Its Key Lending Rates (Continued from Page 1)

official in Washington. The offirates again soon, said Brendan cial, who asked not to be identified, Brown, an economist with County said the Reagan administration believes a further rise of the dollar NatWest in London. Expectations' probably be currency stability." of higher U.S. interest rates concould be troublesome and therefore prefers a stretch of stability. uributed to the dollar's rise.

interest rates.

"It also takes some of the pres-The official said in an interview sure off the Bundesbank to increase with The New York Times that he its interest rates to support the welcomed signs Tuesday that marmark." Mr. Brown added. ket pressures behind the dollar's Peter Pietsch, an economist with Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, agreed but said that the Bundesdata indicating that U.S. consumer prices rose a mild 0.4 percent in bank council must consider a wide

dropped sharply. "You can say we're encouraged by the impact of the reports on the exchange markets and the economy generally," he said.

"The Bundesbank council will look at the Deutsche mark's weakness, the risks of importing inflation because of the dollar's rise, the

July while orders for durable goods

The inflation figure means the outlook for West Germany's eco-

bly will not have to lift interest and long term, capital outflows and money supply growth," Mr. Pietsch said. "But the central issue will

Mr. Pietsch said he sees no compelling reason for the Bundesbank to raise interest rates at the moment because its previous rate hikes "had not actually changed anything on the currency market."

"The coordinated interventions of the past few days have had more of an effect in slowing the dollar's rise," he said. "But the trend is stillfor the dollar and against the mark, although I think the mark is becoming undervalued."

In the past five trading sessions. the Bundesbank, the Federal Reserve and most European central banks have sold hundreds of millions of dollars in an effort to check the U.S. currency's rise and squelch overly speculative buying. While the sales have been successful in pulling the dollar down from 1.9220 DM earlier in the week, the huge daily volume of the market can overwhelm even major, coordinated central-bank intervention.

GmbH in Frankfurt, said the intervention has been effective because

U.S. Federal Reserve Board proba-bly will not have to lift interest and long term, capital outflows and the dollar and weakening the mark Tuesday that West Germany's

have changed. "The rise of the dollar, yen and pound sterling against the mark are not going to last forever," Mr. Wermuth said. "The mark has been strengthening against the other currencies in the European Monetary plus," Mr. Pietsch said. "The mark System recently and the interestrate differentials in the money marshould gain just on the strength of

isn't a proble The dollar has gained 20 percent against the mark since the beginning of the year, while the yen and pound each have appreciated by 9 percent against the mark.

ket which favored the dollar have

narrowed considerably. Our econo-

my is growing well and inflation

Mr. Wermuth said a report issued Wednesday by the Hamburg Institute for Economic Research that forecast that West German inflation would more than double to an annual rate of 2.5 percent in 1989 was not a cause for great con-

"About 0.8 percent of that will be from the government's plans to raise consumer taxes," he said. "We Dieter Wermuth, an economist with Manufacturers Hanover Bank are not actually importing very much inflation.

trade surplus surged to a monthly record of 14.2 billion DM in June from 10.3 billion DM in May and 8.3 billion DM a year earlier.

"Sooner or later the market will realize that Germany is headed toward another record trade sur-

the trade performance." Concern among the major industrial nations about a rising dollar's impact on trade and inflation has been apparent in the coordinated bouts of dollar-selling, foreign ex-change traders said. A higher dollar undermines the Reagan administration's attempts to lower the huge U.S. trade deficit because it raises the price of Americans goods

States. Should the dollar keep rising, it risks raising inflation in countries that pay for many vital raw materials, such as crude oil, in dollars.

abroad and lowers the price of

goods imported into the United

Along with fundamental economic factors, the Bundesbank also must weigh its interest-rate decision against its obligations and commitments to the other major industrial nations, dealers said.

## Tighter Quotas and Renewed Demand Return Some Luster to Tin Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

last shrugging off the effects of a crash nearly three years ago to shine once more on commodity markets, buoyed by strict supply quotas and renewed world demand.

There is a growing realization that there is a deficit of new tin and the supply overhang is being depleted," Kam Cheng Eng. secretary of the States of Malaya Chamber of Mines, said Wednesday.

World tin prices have risen in recent weeks. Traders and producers said prices could pass 20 Malaysian tinegit (\$7.50) a kilogram by October, six months ahead of

On Wednesday, the Kuala Lumpur tin market closed higher for the seventh straight session, with prices reaching 19.66 ringgit a follogram, the highest close in 30 months.

On the Rotterdam-based European market, tin prices have reached their highest point in 18 months, at £4,440 (\$7,460) a

metric ton, and London analysts said Tues-KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Tin is at day that prices would continue to rise. Since April, when prices fell to £3,625 per ton, their lowest level on the European market in two years, tin prices have risen 22

> "The market bottomed out in April," a London analyst said, adding that the price increases are likely to continue and that fundamentals are bullish."

"But it is nothing spectacular," Mr. Kam said. "Prices are just returning to normal. The deficit in new supply will raise prices high enough for high-cost marginal produc-

Kuala Lumour traders said, however, that orices were unlikely to hit the rate of more than 29 ringgit a kilogram seen before the crash in October 1985, when the International Tin Council ran out of money to support

At the time, banks and creditors, mostly in

halved when the council was no longer able to buy the metal at artificially high prices. The latest increase was largely due to a supply control plan established last year by

the Association of Tin Producing Countries,

traders in London and Knala Lumpur said. The association members - Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire — produce most of the world's tin. They agreed in March 1987 to limit exports in a bid to reduce stocks and support prices. Although they are not ATPC members, Brazil and China also agreed to

the export curbs. During the first year of the producers' plan, exports were held to 96,000 tons, rising to 101,500 for the second year. was due to higher demand for the metal, particularly by canners who are switching

The producers group's executive secretary. Redzwan Sumun, said in an interview that world tin stocks, once around 80,000 tons, had now fallen to about 45,000 tons. Traders and the producers said it might take two excess stocks.

in June, the International Tin Council predicted that the Western tin deficit in the first nine months of 1988, which excludes stocks, would reach 20,800 tons, compared with 24,700 tons in both 1987 and 1986.

variety of factors in its decision on

The council put Western tin production at 112,900 tons, an increase of 1.8 percent over the first nine months of 1987, with consumption increasing by 2.9 percent to 129,400

Mr. Redzwan said world tin consumption Mr. Redzwan said world tin consumption in 1988 is forecast to remain at last year's level of 180,000 tons. World production reached 157,000 tons in 1987. Mr. Redzwan said the recent recovery also

particularly by canners who are switching back to tin because of higher aluminum

Better tin-plating technology, an im-proved steel industry and growth in the electronics industry, which uses tin for soldering,

#### Big U.S.-Soviet Grain Pact Expected New York Times Service ated in three sessions over the last. Union because it began the year

States and the Soviet Union will soon conclude a huge grain agree-ment under which the Soviets will buy millions of tons of wheat, corn,

istration officials said Wednesday. Officials at the Departments of duced the 1988 harvest, agriculture deal comes as Mikhail S. Gorba-State and Agriculture said the out-officials said the United States had chev. the Soviet leader, is sounding line of the accord had been negoti- enough grain to sell to Soviet alarms about agriculture.

WASHINGTON - The United four months and the final details would be worked out next month. Thomas O. Kay, head of the Forsoybeans and soybean meal, admin- good news for American farmers." Even though drought has re-

chev, the Soviet leader, is sounding

with big wheat and corn stocks. Under the agreement, the Soviets would buy at least 9 million metric eign Agricultural Service at the Ag-riculture Department, said, "This is soybeans each year for at least five years, and they will be allowed to buy much more. Disclosure of the



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This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value.

It is landated twice a veer Via The Associated Press

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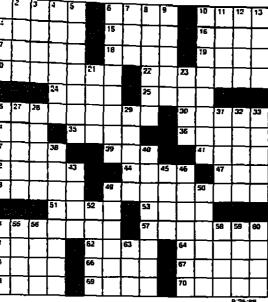
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#### **ACROSS**

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- 16 Hyalite 17 Ermine in
- summer 18 Yannick of 19 Lowest
- pinochle card 20 Minn. site of large open-pit iron mine 22 Suitcases
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- 47 Tend 48 Revise
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- 51 Personality 12 Jingled 13 Swiss painter 53 An officer and 21 Shade of a gentleman?
  - green 23 Oodles 26 Greek letter 27 Followers of Mohammed 28 Not a soul
  - 31 Ruth's mother-in-law 32 Name of eight
  - popes 33 Hurl 38 Blowout 40 Popular game 13 Middle East
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- II Samoan port objective @ New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

'IF YOU PARKED THE CAR IN THE DRIVEWAY,

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henril Arnold and Bob Lea

JOB TRYING TO KEEP

I COULD KEEP A HORSE IN THERE!"

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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**PEANUTS** 

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wow!





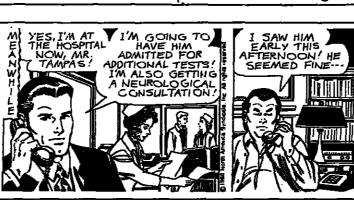
















#### **BOOKS**

#### GEORGE GROSZ: A Biography

By M. Kay Flavell. 355 pages. Illustrated. \$39.95. Yale University Press, 302 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

#### Reviewed by John Gross

GEORGE GROSZ was the Hogarth or Daumier of Weimar Germany. His name will always be linked with satirical delineations of German life in the aftermath of World War I and the years that followed: It conjures up an unforgettable world of bleak or garish street scenes, haggard veterans, profiteers, bullet-headed Junkers, leering Circes turning businessmen into swine.

In 1932, Grosz was invited to New York to teach for a term at the Art Students League. He decided to settle in the United States, and he remained there for more than a quarter of a century, painting, drawing and teaching. In 1959, he returned to Germany — as it turned to the party of the state of the s

out, only four weeks before his death. The standard view of Grosz's career is that when he went to the United States he left his inspiration behind him, that most of his American work was academic, sentimental and weak. At the outset of her new biography. M. Kay Flavell cites half a dozen writers to this effect, and she could no doubt have instanced others. Flavell's book is an attempt to redress the balance.

Her account of Grosz's life in Germany, of the "classic" Grosz, is rather skimpy. She devotes far more space to the artist's American years, and she has assembled a good deal of new or little-known material from American sources
— about his friendships with figures like John
Dos Passos and Edmund Wilson, his relations with other German exiles, his exhibitions and sales (which were mostly dismal), his drinking problem, his work as a teacher.

At the biographical level, much of this is very interesting. But Flavell is primarily con-cerned with Grosz's work. She claims that the achievements of the second, American half of his career were much more considerable than legend suggests, and that they have been widely misunderstood

Some of the misunderstanding, she argues, comes from taking too narrow a view of his gifts. Some of it comes from ignoring the shifts and complexities of his attitude to America. In good part, it comes from failing to grasp the nature of his politics — and here hostile critics have been responsible for misrepresentation, too.

#### Solution to Previous Puzzle



Grosz joined the German Communist Party in 1918. It is often assumed that he remained a Communist sympathizer until he left Germany, after which his political commitments simply faded away, or dissolved into a vague humanitarian anti-fascism: but the truth is

rather different. In 1922, he visited the Soviet Union. He came back skeptical and even apprehensive about the future of the Soviet revolution, and he left the party shortly after his return.

In the second half of the 1920s, he arrived at what Flavell calls "an independent left-wing what Player tails an independent the wing stance." He was passionately anti-Nazi — the Nazis were later to reward him with a prominent place in their 1937 exhibition of "Degenerate Art" — but that didn't prevent him from denouncing leftist varieties of tyranny and quarreling with his Communist friends.

In the 1930s, his determination to fight on two fronts at once made him a relatively isolated figure, and Flavell compares him to Koestler and Orwell. Her main text is "Interreg-num." a collection of drawings that he published in 1936, with an introduction by Dos Passos.

Directed primarily against Nazism, but also against Stalinism, and totalitarianism in general, it attracted very little attention. Grosz's revulsion from the Europe of the dictators would have been enough in itself to make him find America attractive; but as Flavell shows, he had been drawn to the idea of America from boyhood.

And once there, he found life fairly congenial: The watercolor sketches of New York that he executed between 1933 and 1935 mostly suggest a mood of wry affection.

It would be a mistake to ignore his irony, however, or the degree of his detachment, while in his later years he began to think of the United States as a trap rather than a refuge. By the 1950s, he was expressing a new sense of alienation: It can be seen at its most powerful in an ominous, dreamlike narrative about Manhattan that he had hoped to include in the German edition of his autobiography — the publisher overruled him — and that Flavell prints for the first time.

In a more general way, Flavell points to the apocalyptic elements in his later work. She relates him, as he himself did to artists like Goya and Hieronymus Bosch, and emphasizes his ambition to be a modern history painter, working through allegory and symbol.

If the uninspired examples she has chosen are anything to go by. Grosz mistook his gifts when he began working in this vein; and at the end of the book you are left wondering whether the conventional view of his American years isn't after all the right one. Not entirely.

The drawings in "Interregnum" make their point incisively (and I only wish, given Grosz's political courage, that they were even better). The New York sketches have undoubted charm. But none of this can seriously compare with Grosz's work before he left Germany.

What Flavell seems unwilling to face is the extent to which his art depended on the kind of precise social observation and intuitive understanding that were only possible when he was embedded deep in the culture around him. And for that, there was no place like home.

John Gross is is on the staff of The New York

#### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

WHAT is the difference and East wins with the ace. If he returns a spade, South will have no trouble. A heart shift or leads by a defender with a is more challenging, but South Merrimac is to close a channel for the opponents, while the Deschapelles is to open one for

Russ Didkowsky of Sherman, Connecticut, recently noticed that the Mertimac example given in the Official Encyclopedia of Bridge is flawed. He amended it deverly and his improved version is

club ace and survive: the heart jack prevents the defense from taking more than two heart tricks together with two black 46

But the defense can prevail with a Merrimac Coup: East must shift to the diamond king at the second trick, aiming to drive out the dummy's entry. If and his improved version is shown in the diagram.

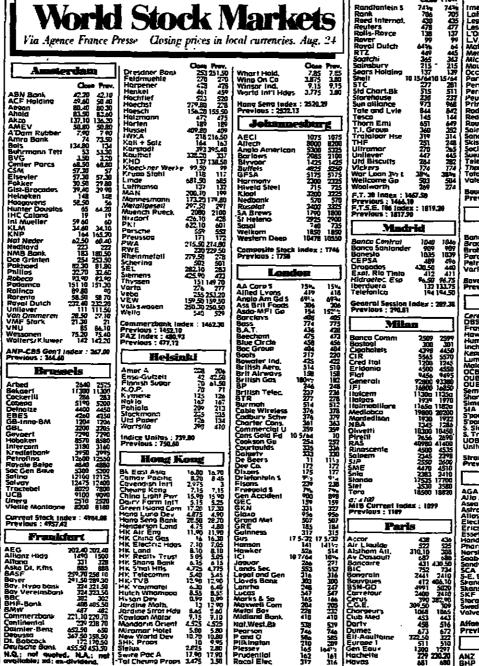
South arrives in three notrump after choosing to open shown in the diamond south arrives in three notrump after choosing to open shown in the dummy with the ace, the holdup of the club ace will leave him a trick short. So South allows the diamond

one diamond rather than one king to win, preserving his enclub. West leads the spade jack try to dummy, but East settles and East wins with the ace. If the issue by shifting to hearts.

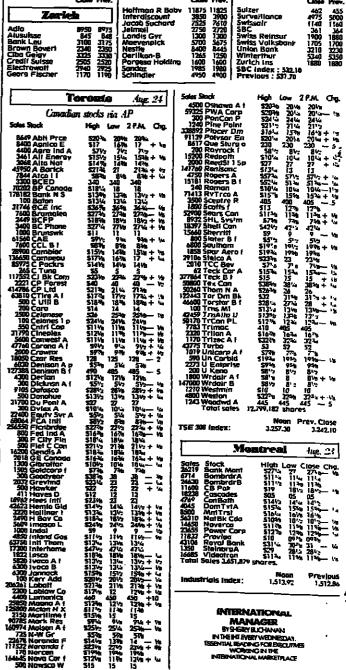
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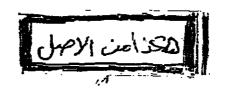
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# Cone, Backman Shine as Mets Beat Dodgers Again

LOS ANGELES - Against the team they might face for the National League pennant, the New York Mets raised their performance to postseason intensity Tuesday night.

David Cone allowed one run over 7% innings and Wally Backman drove in two runs, leading the Mets to their second straight victory over the Dodgers, 5-1.

In their last two series against Pittsburgh, which it leads by 4½ games in the Eastern Division, New York has won three of four games; in eight games against Los Angeles this season, the Mets have won seven.

Right-hander Cone, acquired last year from Kansas City, improved to 13-3 with a nine-hit, six-strikeout, no-walk performance. "I'd be lying if I said I wasn't surprised at my

Ramon Martinez lost his first decision in his third majorleague start, but the Dodgers remained 41/2 games ahead of

Houston and San Francisco in the Western Division. Pirates 2, Reds 0: In Pittsburgh, Andy Van Slyke's twoBASEBALL ROUNDUP

Cardinals 7, Braves 0: In St. Louis, Tom Brumansky drove in three runs and Bob Forsch recorded his first complete game and first shutout of the year.

Expos 2. Glants 1: In San Francisco, Hubie Brooks singled home Rex Hudler from third base with two out in the 13th, snapping Montreal's nine-game losing streak.

Cubs 9, Astros 3: In Chicago, Damon Berryhill's two-run homer and Vance Law's two-run single highlighted a sevenrun seventh, the biggest this season for the Cubs.

Padres 9, Phillies 1: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez hit

two two-run homers and Ed Whitson struck out seven in

Red Sox 10, Angels 2: In Boston, homers by Jim Rice, run home run in the seventh ended the Pirates' 25-inning Mike Greenwell drove in his major league-leading 100th run scoring drought.

Rich Gedman and 10dd benzinget poweres the Mike Greenwell drove in his major league-leading 100th run and Wade Boggs, with three hits, raised his average to .359, Rich Gedman and Todd Benzinger powered the Red Sox;

tops in the majors. Yankees 5, Athletics 4: In New York, Don Mattingly delivered a run-scoring single with one out in the ninth, his first game-winning RBI since July 31.

Royals 11, Rangers 7: In Arlington, Texas, six walks (against four pitchers), four hits and a wild pitch produced Kansas City's eight-run nimth.

Blue Jays 7, White Sox 2: In Toronto, Jesse Barfield's runscoring single (for his 500th RBI lifetime) broke a 1-1 tie in the second, and he added a two-run homer in the eighth to seal Chicago's sixth straight defeat.

registering his first complete game since July 26, 1987.

Indians 6, Brewers 2: In Milwaukee, Joe Carter doubled twice and Rich Yett pitched five-hit ball for seven innings to Kent Hrbek's second home run of the game, a two-run shot in help Cleveland end a three-game skid.

## Greenwell Challenges Mattingly

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New York Times Service NEW YORK - Don Martingly has been widely considered the best hitter in baseball the past few years, but these days he's facing a challenge from a player whose production in his brief major league career makes him look remarkably like —

Don Mattingly.

Mike Greenwell, the left fielder for the Boston Red Sox and in only his second year in the majors, is having a better season than Mattingly, the New York Yankee first

On Tuesday night against Cali-fornia, Greenwell, a left-handed hitter, drove in his major league-best 100th run of the season; he is also batting 342, with 155 hits, 33 doubles and six triples - third in the American League in all four categories. Mattingly, who's batting 315, isn't among the league's top 10 in any other offensive category.

Last year, Greenwell played ap-proximately three-fourths of the time. To be diplomatic as well as respectful for past services, the Red Sox had to wait until Jim Rice ter, something Mattingly is not failed again early this season before with the Yankees.

Boggs than Greenwell You have to pitch him very carefully. With failed again early this season before making Greenwell the everyday left



Mike Greenwell of the Red Sox: "In spring training, people talked about the sophomore jinx. . . there's no such thing as a sophomore jinx."

Rice). They also waited until mid- the game's on the line, you're a lot June to make him the cleanup hit- more willing to go after [Wade] with the Yankees.

Mattingly called Greenwell "a Boggs, you're not quite as afraid.

that you have with Greenwell."

"A lot of young kids have trouble walks a lot, too, something I don't than you did as a rookie." do. I wish I could do it." Given that Mattingly is only two years older

(1.82 meters, 88.4 kilograms), Greenwell showed some power in

And he just missed another one."

fielder — only the fourth in Boston young me" and said: "He's proba- You have a better chance of keeping Boston's other young players, alin half a century (following Ted bly the most dangerous guy over Boggs in the ballpark. Boggs can hit though Jody Reed is one year older Williams, Carl Yastrzemski and there who can hurt you. To me, if it out, but you don't have that fear and Todd Benzinger five months though Jody Reed is one year older older. He is 14 months older than

> "In spring training, people talked about the sophomore jinx," Greenwell said. "I told Ellis there's no such thing as a sophomore jinx. That's hitting the breaking ball, but he just putting pressure on yourself to stays in," Mattingly said. "He come back and do as well or better

Greenwell thinks he has more experience than the other young players because he played the last month of the 1985 season with Boston, then spent most of the second half of the '86 season with the team and played in the playoff and World Series.

He is so much his own man that he even negotiated his current contract without help from an agent. Having batted .328, hit 19 home liked Mike's swing" he recalled runs and driven in in 89 runs as a rookie, he simply asked General Manager Lou Gorman, "Could I

"He did his homework," Gorman said. "He came in here with his figures and compared them to other players and did a good job. He said, 'I can hit as well as Don Mattingly,' and I said, 'Mike, you might hit better than Mattingly, but you haven't done it yet.' I wound up paying him more than I expected, because you know he'll give it back to you.

## Tyson Injured in Street Fight

By Phil Berger New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Mike Tyson was supposed to begin training Wednesday in Catskill, New York, for his Oct. 8 fight against Frank Bruno in London.

But Tyson got a head start in the wee hours Tuesday morning when he tangled with another boxer, Mitch Green. Tyson said the fight occurred outside an allnight Harlem clothing store.

Tyson suffered a hairline fracture of his right hand, which was placed in a cast that will not be removed for three weeks.

Green said that the light started with a conversation about their May 1986 fight, which Tyson won on a unanimous decision. "I was telling him, 'You know I didn't really fight you because [promoter] Don King done took my money, "Green said later Tues-day. Tyson says: You telling me I didn't beat you? O.K., we could do it again now.'

"I saw him fixing the rings on his fingers, but I didn't think he'd stoop that low. He suckerpunched me. And ran. And his boys held me, like they were breaking up a fight, while I was trying to get to him. They hit me chean shots too. I was trying to get to my car and get a jack. But him and his buddies ran to their car and drove away. Mike Tyson heavyweight champion of the world — a cheap shot like that."

Kevin Rooney, the champion's trainer, said that his under-

thrown the first punch.

At a news conference Tuesday night, Tyson and two witnesses, (one of them Walter Berry of the San Antonio Spurs), said Green had harangued them about money owed him by King and was

the first to get physical. [Tyson claimed that Green ripped his shirt and shoved into him, "ranting and raving" about Tyson and King. "You both owe me. I want my money," Tyson recalled Green's saying, The Associated Press reported.

["I pushed him off. He came back at me. He threw a punch at me," Tyson said. "I was nervous. I hadn't had a fight like a street fight in seven years.... I had no other choice but to defend myself. He hit me in the chest. I wasn't planning to punch him. I was fighting because I was scared." Tyson said he punched Green

above the eye, damaging his hand in the process.] Police Sgt. Diane Kubler said Green required five stitches to close a cut above his nose and then filed a complaint against Tyson. "It's being investigated by the 25th precinct detective

At the press conference, Tyson's manager, Bill Cayton, said that Tyson's hand specialist, Dr. David Chin, would remove the cast in three weeks and decide whether Tyson was fit to fight. It was the latest incident in a

squad," said Kubler.

pattern of behavior that has raised questions about just what

While few would argue with the right of any man to evolve, the issue here is whether the heavyweight champion has changed

for better or for worse. When his new wife, Robin Givens, was booed the night of his title defense against Michael Spinks, it was a pretty fair sign that the public did not like what had become of Tyson since his

marriage and of the role Givens now played in his life. In particular, the reaction seemed to reflect on her part in alienating Tyson from Cayton, for whom the champion once signed a photo "to the man I love greatly" but whom he had recently called an egomaniac.

The latest issue of Boxing Illustrated has taken things a step further, with a cover asking whether Tyson "is becoming the most unpopular champion in history?

Marty Blackman, a consultant to advertising agencies in the use of sports personalities, sees the complications in Tyson's life since his marriage as limiting his appeal as a hero, particularly to potential advertisers.

"Mike Tyson is no longer an unknown from the streets of Brooklyn with Cus D'Amato for his beloved mentor and Jimmy Jacobs as his second father, Blackman said. "From reform school to champion of the world, a rags to riches story. All of a sudden certain chinks in the armor have appeared. They're a little unsettling, his actions. How many guys try to give away a

Blackman, noting Tyson's managerial disputes, said: "I'm not taking sides, but does this gry keep agreements? He may be right, he may be wrong. But it doesn't sit well with some peo-

But Norman Brokaw, the cochairman of the William Morris Agency, disputes the notion that Tyson is a diminished hero. "I like everything I see in Mike," said Brokaw, who now represents Tyson in nonboxing matters. "I feel he's got dignity, and a sense of family.

"And as corny as it sounds, he's got the ability to overcome adversity. From my standpoint, he's proven to be America's

#### ■ Promoter Unperturbed Promoter Mickey Duff is confi-

dent Mike Tyson's hand injury could mean only a brief delay for his scheduled title defense against British heavyweight Frank Bruno, United Press International reported from London.

Duff said Wednesday that he had booked Wembley Stadium for the following two Saturdays. Oct. 15 and 22, to cover against illness and injury. "At the very worst there will be a short dehe will fight on Oct. 8 and so am I, but I have provision at Wem-

bley for the next two weeks."

"The easiest way is for Frank to train as if the light is still going ahead on Oct. 8," said Bruno's manager, Terry Lawless. "If it is put off a week or two weeks, we will just have to play it down the middle and make adjustments."

## **Amateurs: In the Cards, Inevitably**

New York Times Service NEW YORK --- Given the growing popularity

of baseball cards on the major and minor league levels, it was probably inevitable that the craze would spread to the amateur level. And when it did, one logical source was the Cape Cod League. This season, for the first time, two separate companies have been marketing cards of the colle-

gians who play on the 10 teams in the 106-year-old New England circuit, long regarded as the premier summer amateur league.
Drawing leading college players from around the country, the league has sent more than 100 players to the majors, including Will Clark, Carlton Fisk, Thurman Munson, Charlie Hough, Cory Snyder,

John Tudor, Ron Darling and Mike Pagliarulo. As with major league players, the value of a particular card on the Cape circuit depends on a Cards of Riverside, Rhode Island, was marketing its player's performance. For example, the card of Jim Staton, the league's most valuable player (he led the CCL in home runs and runs batted for the Brewster Whitecaps), has been selling for \$3, compared with 50 cents for most players cards. Cards commanding \$1 apiece include those of eventually sign pro contracts.

three players for the league-champion Wareham Gatemen: Maurice Vaughn, a power-hitting first baseman; shortstop Chuck Knoblauch, whose .361 average led the league in hitting, and pitcher John Thoden, who posted a 10-1 record.

Their cards are available individually, or in sets, from P&L Promotions, which is headed by Leonard Niemi, a dealer who operates a card store in Bourne, Massachusetts, at the southern tip of the Cape. He printed 6,500 sets of the 186 players on the original rosters. A complete set sells for \$29.95; individual team sets go for \$4.95.

"Some of these players will make it to the big leagues, and some will become stars," said Niemi. "Their pre-rookie Cape Cod cards could be worth a lot of money in the years to come." As Niem's cards came out in mid-July, Ball Park

own 30-card sets, which include two prospects from each team along with team cards for \$5.95. Both firms say the Cape Cod cards are becoming a hot item among dealers nationwide, who are aware that about 85 percent of the circuit's players

One aspect of Greenwell's hit- Ellis Burks. ting ability that particularly impresses Mattingly is that "he

doesn't pull off left-handers."

than Greenwell, it is interesting that he refers to him as a young kid. Says Lou Piniella, the Yankee manager: "Greenwell's one of the top five hitters in the league."
Solid at 6-foot and 195 pounds

the minor leagues. General Manager Lou Gorman recalls a trip to the Pawtucket farm team in 1985. "I "He was only hitting .256 but when I got back to Boston I told John McNamara, 'Let's take a look at his deal with you man-to-man?" bat.' John pinch-hit him in Toronto and hit a two-run homer.

Joe Morgan, who replaced Mc-Namara as manager and touched off the season-rescuing 28-12 spurt since the All-Star break, was a coach during Greenwell's debut: "His first three hits were home runs. Greenwell, 25, sees himself as a veteran compared with some of

#### Mike Tyson: "I was nervous. I was fighting because I was scared."

# **Abdul-Jabbar Ready for One More Year**

## **SCOREBOARD**

#### BASEBALL

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores Chariton, R.Murphy (8) and Diez; LaP-oint, AMEDICAN LEAGUE Gott (5) and LaVaillers. W—LaP-olot, 2-0. L— Chariton, 8-2. Sv—Galt (24), HR—Pittsburgh,

Colifornia 911 600 608—2 7
Boston 908 833 31x—10 10
Finley, Alimin (5), Cilburn (7) and Miller
Boddicker, Bolton (8) and Gatesan Miller er, Bolton (\$) and Gedman, W—Bod dicker, 10-14. L—Finley, 7-12. HRs—Bost Rice (10), Gedmon (7), Benzinger (12). 200 000 000—4 8 8 130 005 001—5 18 1 New York 128 665 661—3 19 1 Wetch, Plunk (8), Codaret (8) and Hasser, Steinboch (8); John, Righetti (5) and Staught, W.—Righetti, 5-3, L.—Codaret, 4-2, HR—New York, Slought (8).

Cleveland 988 CS 385-6 11 B Witwoulder 989 001 108-2 7 1 Yett, Gordon (5) and Allonson; Wegman, Ileves (7) and Surhoft, W-Yett, 8-4, L-Woo-

021 298 008 8-5 9 210 100 010 3-7 9 Administration 21e 18e 81è 2—7 9 à Robinson, Hernandez (8), Hannemon (8) and Rokes; Lég. R.Smith (4), Atherton (8), Reardon (11) and Loudner, W.—Reardon, 1-4. L.—Hernaerton, 6-3. HRS—Detroit, Bersman (5), Alamesote, Hrbak 2 (24), Bush (13). Kansos City 98e 28e 18e—11 9 1-7 and 200 and

gon (29). 018 860 100—2 8 2 Chicago 116 162 62%—7 11 1 Coronto Persz, Rosenbers (7) and Salas; Cloney. Certiff (7), D.Ward (7) and Whitt. W—Clancy, 7-13. L—Perez, 11-8, 54—D.Ward (10), HRs— Toronto, Whitt (10), McGriff (29), Barfield (14). (Seattle at Battimore, ped, rain)

000 900 900-0 : 000 900 22x-2

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

W L Pct. GI 79 48 ,622 71 54 568 Oakland Minnessia Konsas City Colfiornia Texas Chicasa 62 64 A92 1645 56 68 A52 2145 54 72 A29 241/2 \$1 75 NATIONAL LEAGUE 49:

52 <u>584</u> 57 548 61 512 Montreal Chicago St. Lauis 52 73 416 21 Houston Son Francis

Von Styke (22).

Doculo, Mands (7), Andular (7) and Bioglo: Darwin. 6-10. HRs-Ho Chicago, Dawson (20), Berryhill (5),

San Diego 14 103 85x-9 72 7 1 K.Gross. Horris (4), Clay (5), Tekulve (6), Ruffin (8) and Parrish; Whitson and Sonitogo. W—Whitson,11-8.L—K.Gross,11-16.HRs—Philadelphila, C.James (14). San Diego, C.Martinez 2 (10). Kruk (9).

New York 508 239 082—5 11 8 Les Angetes 018 608 008—1 9 1 Cone, Myers (8) and Carter; R.Martinez, Hottle (5), Crews (6), Orasco (8), A.Pena (9) and Scioscia, W.—Cone, 13-3. L.—R.Martinez, 0-1 Smottz, Acker (2), Alvarez (7), Morrison (8) and Benedict, Simmons (7); Fursch and Pena, W.—Forsch, 8-4, L.—Smottz, 1-4, HR.—St.

Son Francisco 606 800 108 800 0—1 7 8
Perez, Burke (8), McGaffigan (11), Hessieth
(13) and Santovenia, Fitzgerotd (13); Krukow, Sorensen (7), Lefferts (8), Garretts (9)
and Brenty, Melvin (7), Manworing (11), W—
McGaffigon, 5-0, L—Garretts, 3-7, Sw—HesJorth (5), HR—Son Francisco, Clark (25),

#### TRANSITION

American League
MILWAUKEE—Colled up Chris Boslo, Pitcher, from Denver of the American Associ-otion. Put Mark Clear, pitcher, on the 15-day

National League CINCINNATI—Called up Keith Brown, pitcher, from Nostrville of the American Asso-ciation. Put Jose Rijo, pitcher, on the 15-day

BASKETBALL Mational Basketball Association CHARLOTTE—Signed Tim Kemeton, for-ward-center, and Jeff Moore, forward. Picked up the action of Michael Hollan, guard.

Conedian Football League
CALGARY—Added Frank Bolkovec. Ilnebocker, to the procifice roster. Reactivated
Shawn Faulkner, running back, from the re-

serve list. Transferred Billy Jockson, lin r, to the reserve list. Released Chris Bleue er, to the reserve (St. scheduct Clark Steue, statistics, and added him to the practice roster. EDMONTON.—Released Howard Wode, de-fensive tockle, from the practice roster. Transferred Chris Johnstone, running bock, to the Injured list, Released Greg Voyra, auar-terback, and Lloyd Murnotrey, detensive tackle, and added them to the practice roster

HAMILTON—Released Romal Andrawa defensive end from the practice roster. WINNIPEG-Activated Gary Allen, running back, and Leon Hatzliconnou, tackle, from the practice rester, Added Romei Anfrom the protect leads. About Notice restrictions of the profice restriction of the reserve list. Prosterred Roy Hurd, wide receiver, and Rod Calloway, linebacker, to the reserve list. Refersed Kan Hallery, defensive that the process. Versitor is that the process of the profile restriction of the profile restriction of the profile restriction. back, and Darren Yewchyn, slotback,

Metipeci Featball League
ATLANTA—Released Aivin Bloumi, Stocay Mabley, Danny James, and Gene Thomas, wide receivers; P.J. Broussand, kicker; Chris Clauss, sunter; Charles Huff and Kaith Mul-Clouss, sunter; Charles number and many lan, defensive backs; Gres Kunkel, offensive fuckle; Andre Lloyd, linebacker; Tyrone McClendon, nost tackle; David Spry, center; and Billy With, defensive end. Put Scott Thempson and Altichell Young, defensive

ends, on the injured reserve. BUFFALO—Walved Kerry Brady, place kicker: George Winslow, punter, and D.D. Hoggard, cornerback, Put Joe Howard, wide receiver, on injured reserve. CHICAGO-Walved Lew Barnes and Jim CHICAGO—Waived Lew Bornes end Jim Hockodov, wide receivers; Esyst Allen, de-fensive bock; Jim Althorf, defensive tockle; Keith Smith, defensive and; Mike Bornard and Joel Porter, tockles; Tammy Barnhard,

punter: Will Johnson, linebacker; Tim Lo-shor, kicker; Anthony Mosley, running back; and Brent Novoseisky, tight end, Put William Bell, defensive back; Curtis Stewart, running back; and Darrin Woody, cornerback, on the injured reserve. CLEVELAND—Waived Chris Rockins.

CLEVELAND—Waived Chris Rockins, safety. Put Chris Pike, defensive lineman, on injured reserve.

DALLAS—Waived Rodney Branch, corner-bodic Dan Smerek, defensive linemen; Boomer Gloson, linebodker; Zefross Moss, offensive tockie; Steve Sampson, punter; Eric Schubert, placeklicker; Paul McDonold, swesterbuck, and Comie Ellis, running bock. warterback and Craig Ellis, running back

DETROIT—FU DOVER HILL THE EACH THE reserved din-not-record list, and Jeff Chod-wick, wide receiver, and Duone Gollowoy, defensive book, on injured reserve. Walved Todd Irvin, offensive todde. GREEN BAY—Walved Bill Cherry, center, and Mike Moncini, punter, Put Alan Veingrad. offensive tackle, on injured reserve and Phil-

Broughton and Scott Kellor, nose tackles; Dave Ahrens, linebacker, and Kelley Johnson, wide receiver.

KANSAS CITY—Released Lewis Colbert. punter; James Chambers, running back; and Darryl Goines, defensive back, LA RAIDERS—Released Erwin Grabism.

and Joe Cormier, linebockers; and James Williams, running back. Put Mike Alexander, wide raceiver; Alike Dyod, tight end; Newt Horrell, offensive tocicis; Jamie Kimmel, linebocker; Tim Rother, detensive lineman; and Tim Stone, offensive lineman, on injured reserve. LA,RAMS—Walved Jan Francis, running Piet, defensive and, and Kelth Jones, running back, on injured reserve. Put Tom Newberry. guerd, as the did-sol-report-list.

MIAM!—Walved Sal Cesoria, guard. Put
Dwight Stephenson, center: Chris Cenion,

word; Don Johnson, fight end, and Tom Brown, fulffack, on the physically-unable-to-perform list. Put Scott Nicolas, linebacker, and Check Stork, repolice back, an injured reserve. and Mike Rice, punters.

NEW ENGLAND—Wahred Tony Franklin. piacekicker, and Nell Galbruith, defensive tackle. Put David Word, linebacker, on in-

officiality fine coach.

NEW ORLEANS—Put Mike Waters, Night ead; James Hayaes, Soebacker, and Buford Jamen, running back, on Jamen reserve. Volved Edmund Nelson, defensive lineman N.Y. GIANTS—Released Scalt Livingston

jured reserve. Nomed Guy Morriss assistant

PHILADELPHIA—Acquired Ron Heller.

1. SV—Myers (18). Mentreel 801 800 900 900 1—2 9 Son Francisco 600 800 160 800 0—1 7

undisclosed conditional 1989 draft choice; oc running back, on the reserve-left squad list. Wolved Tamilia Antoine, wide receiver. PHOENIX—Wolved-Jim Gallery, place-kicker, and Sammy Garzo, quarterback. Put

Chris Sprochman, defensive end; Mike Mar-ris, offensive guard, and Tyrone Jones, line-backer, on injured reserve. backer, an intured reserve.

PITTSBURGH—Walved Gardle Lackboum
and David Clark, running backs; Gary Dunn
and Mark Behalins, offensive linemen; James
Earle and Pete Giftepoulos, linebackers; Babby Dawson and Tolbert Baln, sofeties; Cossius
Osborn, wide receiver. Put Buddy Aydelette,
offensive tackie; Herb Gainer, wide receiver;
Leff Markhand and Then Young, Linkbergs, and Jelf Morkland and Theo Young, tight ends, or SAN FRANCISCO-Woo ty, and Ran Keller, punter. Put Mike Hooper, defengive tackler Pete Kopler, defengive and; Tory Nixon, connerback; Todd Shell, line-backer, and Cartton Williamson, safety, on

SEATTLE—Released Lester Williams, John Hines, Loyd Lewis, and Deatrich Wise, defensive ilinemen; Andre Hardy, fight end; Roy Jackson, safety; Rick McLead, offensive lackle; Arthur White and Rica Tioton, line-backers; Jan Patterson, cornerback; Tim Burnham and Pat Pearson, guards; Lucius Flord and Ray Knight, running backs; and Monte Weathers, wide receivers. WASHINGTON—Waived All Half-Sheikh, placelicker; Dave Harbour, center; African

Gront and Danald Davis, cornerbacks; Jim Biondell, Sieve Thompson and Wally Kleine, defensive tackles; Carl Holmes, offensive tockle; Woyne Ross, punter; Todd Krumm, safety; Mark Behring, Petay Malden and Al-bert Reese, tight ends, and Dorren Chandler, Duka Danaddson, Ted Wilson and Paul Masotti. vide receivers. Put Jeff Dumpson, safe-ty; Kenneth Robinson, Blake Peterson; Cecii Jackson and Brian Banner, linebackers; Rod Green and Eric Yarber, wide receivers; Mari Dockens, defensive tackle; Rick Kehr, affen sive quart, and Darryl McGill, running back on injured reserve. Put Roy Hitchcock, cen-ter, on the physically-unable-ta-perform list and Carl Mirrs, linebacker, and Date Chipps. wide receiver, on the reserve-non-foot

C.W. POST-Named Susan von Leer v MIAMI (OHIO)-Announced the relice

COLLEGE

## enough to have played in 1,486 reg-

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

New York Times Service ular-season games.

NEW YORK — The Legos were Abdul-Jabbar announced the with plastic blocks is not how Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is spending his since I was in the fourth grade," he summer, but it is how his son, said Tuesday. "I won't miss that Amir, going on 8, passes his spare part of it. For a while, I just want to time on the road.

Amir's father, going on 42, has been spending a few days publicizing the international Race Against Time, sponsored by CARE, on Sept. 11. Between appearances, father took son around the city where he grew up, when his name was still Lew Alcindor.

"We went up to the Museum of him led him to the Islamic faith and Natural History," Abdul-Jabbar a new name, and motivated him to said Tuesday. "I must have been publicize CARE's fund-raising there 100 times when I was a kid, but the only time I ever visited the Hayden Planetarium was with my day camp. The museum is great. They have an exhibit of Chinese fossils and African history, but Amir is really into dinosaurs."

Amir's father is also a relic from another age. He's still the man the Los Angeles Lakers looked for with 14 seconds left in the sixth game of the National Basketball Association finals in June, but he's also old

#### Ciccarelli Fined, Jailed for Assault

The Associated Press

TORONTO - Dino Ciccarelli of the Minnesota North Stars was sentenced to one day in jail and fined \$1,000 Wednesday for assaulting an opposing player with his stick during a National Hockey League game last season.

The assault charge was brought after a Jan. 6 incident in which Toronto Maple Leaf Luke Richardson was hit several times on the head. Richardson, 19, was wearing a helmet and was not injured. Ciccarelli, 28, was ejected from the game and given a 10-game suspension by the NHL.

It was his second conviction in a criminal case this year. He pleaded NOTEE DAME—Named Kevin Corrigon guilty in January to an indecentexposure charge in Minnesota.

iled on a table in the suite over- other day that he will definitely ooking Central Park. No, building retire after the 1988-89 campaign.

with plastic blocks is not how Ka
"Tve been playing every season. do as little as possible."

A man who talks knowledgeably about coping with jet lag in Europe, Africa and Asia, Abdul-Jabbar can think of only one place he has never been able to visit because of his basketball commitments: "Carnival in Trinidad," he said. "My parents are from there." His interest in the world around

publicize CARE's fund-raising event. The international relief and development organization is hold-ing 14 races of five kilometers (3.09 miles) in the United States. Most of CARE's funds will be used to keep children alive in

Third-World countries, but some

will be used in projects for the homeless in the United States. "We've got so many problems here, too," Abdul-Jabbar said. "It's like in the movie 'Colors,' about the gang wars in the barrio and the ghetto of L.A. There's one scene in East L.A. where you see downtown L.A., and it looks like Oz, with the Westin Bonaventure and the other buildings. I don't have any simple answers, but there's got to be a way

to break the cycle of third- and fourth-generation welfare families." His first project after basketball will be trying to produce films, per-haps starting with an adaptation of "Bloods: An Oral History of the Magic Johnson, James Worthy and makes the fouls." And Abdul-Jab-Vietnam War by Black Veterans," a book written by Wallace Terry in 1984.

"I thought it was a very important story," he said. "There is a part of the Vietnam experience that has not been told. Vietnam was a very painful time, that really upset the country. This was one ethnic group that sustained ridiculously high fatality mus situation, so the Pistons couldn't become the first team to win a rates."

Steps," written with Peter Knobler, Abdul-Jabbar has recalled one of



Summer Games at the peak of the protest against the war, said he has uncertain feelings about the current controversy over Senator Dan Quayle, the Indiana Republican and vice-presidential nominee, having served in the National Gnard during the Vietnam era. "If he got in there because of the influence of higher-ups, that would be something else," Abdul-Jabbar said, "Certainly, not too many people from Harlem were able to get into the National Guard." · He still tries to keep a perspec-

tive as a black from Harlem, although he has lived in Los Angeles since 1965, except for six winters in Milwankee. Going into his 20th professional season, he is still the big man to the

Byron Scott. Last June, when Isiah Thomas on the technique of foul-shooting. was close to running Los Angeles out of the sixth game of the finals, said Tuesday. "When the first one the Lakers lobbed the ball in to the went down, that meant we had a Big Fella, who was still smiling chance to win it. I just shot the about it Tuesday.

give up a foul. If they collapsed second straight championship since In his autobiography, "Giant around me, I could pass; if they the Boston Celtics in the springs of teps," written with Peter Knobler, didn't, I could take my own shot." 1968 and 1969. He was fouled, and the Pistons

second one. Yeah, I enjoyed it -"I shoot a very high percentage after the game."
shot," he said. "We were in the bo-

but he'd done it too many times to

bar cleared his mind to concentrate

"I just ignore the pressure," he

Lakers, although the club has re-think Coach Pat Riley told the oth-

tooled its offense to fit the skills of er players what to do when Kareem

You know how long ago that

his childhood friends, Fat Charlie, took a time-out, with a 1-point lead was? Amir's father was still in col-who signed up in the Marines and 14 seconds left. They wanted lege, that's how long.

was killed in action. He said Tuesday that he had two other friends who were "mental casualties - one guy survived Vietnam but got into drugs in New York and died; the other committed suicide." Abdul-Jabbar, who declined to participate in the 1968 Olympic





## Open Season on Quayle

HE NEVER WENT TO CANA- that a good idea?"

Since I was in gridlock and had nothing to do, I asked the driver of the car if he could live with full of life you don't always have

Quayle's war record.
"I certainly can," he said.

"Quayle was in the Indiana National Guard, and that is much tougher than being in Vietnam."
"! didn't didn't know that," "The reason

you didn't," he

said, "is because

people don't realize what the Buchwald National Guard does. It's on call day and night to protect this country against insurrection. Only the best and the brightest are accepted in the Guard.

"Some say that people joined the National Guard as a way of getting out of active service in Indochina." The only ones who say that are Democrats trying to steal the election by impugning the motives of Quayle for wanting to defend his country in his own state. The reason our boys could fight better in Vietnam is they knew they had soldiers like Quayle defending their loved ones at home."

#### Asteroid to Be Named For a Russian Poet

The Associated Press

MOSCOW - An asteroid will be named after Anna Akhmatova. a poet who was unable to publish during most of her creative years because of official disapproval. Prayda said said Soviet scientists requested the International Planetary Center to grant the name in

honor of the poet's 100th birthday. Akhmatova was born in 1889 and gained fame for her works, inspired by the style of Alexander Pushkin. Her husband, the poet Nicolai Gumilev, was executed in 1921, and officials frowned upon her work from then until 1940. She was briefly rehabiliated during World War II, but lost favor again in 1946 and was expelled from the Soviet Writers Union for "bourgeois decadence." Reinstated in 1959, she died seven years later.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

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WASHINGTON — I saw a "The story around is that Quayle used his powerful family connec-It said "VOTE FOR QUAYLE - tions to get into the Guard. Was

> "It may not have been the best idea, but when you're young and many good ideas."

"The way I hear it, having just finished college, Quayle was going to be drafted in the service. But he heard from friends that the National Guard was looking for a few good men. Quayte talked it over with his brother and they struck a deal. He would go into the Guard and his brother would go into the Marine Corps. In this way one or the other would be guaranteed to fight. Quayle never complained about getting the short end of the

"Assuming that friends of Quayle intervened to get him into the Guard, how is this going to play in French Lick, Indiana?"

"That's the point of it. The people in Indiana love Dan, and you don't turn your back on someone just because he missed the Tet Offensive. What about all the liberal Commie pinkos who dodged the draft? Why doesn't the media talk about them?"

Because they are not running for vice president," I said. "You don't have to be a liberal Commie pinko to be upset about someone using his family influence to get in the National Guard."

"Don't worry about Quayle being a negative on the ticket. There are millions of people in the country who didn't want to go to Vietnam and those are the voters the Bush-Quayle ticket is going to appeal to." "How?"

"By telling the truth. There is nothing that works in a political campaign better than letting everything hang out. Quayle is going to say he has nothing to hide — and that should be the end of it." "I hope for his sake it's true." I

said. "If I were in his spot, with a newspaper chain behind me and a great future ahead of me, I would have done the same thing. Do you know if there's any particular rea-

son why Quayle did what he did?"
"He knew in his heart that someday he would be the vice presidential candidate of the United States and he wanted to win one for the

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# Bernstein Turns an Exuberant 70

By Donal Henahan New York Times Service

T is an unlikely scenario: Peter Pan grows L up and becomes a Grand Old Man. But no more improbable than our waking up this week to discover that Leonard Bemstein, the perennial wonder boy of American music, is a white-maned eminence in the tradition of such hardy elders of the baton as Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini, Pierre Monteux and Bruno Walter.

Orchestra-conducting is unusual among human occupations in that it not only seems to promote long life, but also lends an increasingly saintly aura to the aging musician. Bernstein, whose 70th birthday was to be celebrated Thursday, with Beverly Sills hosting a gala performance by the Boston Symphony at Tanglewood, has reached the enviable time of a conductor's life when he can scarcely sin, musically.

People who formerly jeered or smiled

indulgently at Bernstein's exuberance and choreographic antics on the podium, for instance, now greet his superheated performances as the ripened interpretations of a revered master. It is now generally agreed that his exhorting glances and dramatic gestures are not only effective showman-ship, but the necessary eruptions of an overpoweringly musical nature.

Bernstein would love nothing more than

to put his arms around the whole musical world. Lately, the whole musical world seems willing to reciprocate. The Tanglewood gala, the first of four programs paying tribute to his career, is expected to bring together artists as diverse as Christa Ludwig and Kitty Carlisle Hart, Hildegard Behrens and Lauren Bacall, Van Cliburn and Roddy McDowall, Yo-Yo Ma and Adolph Green, Mstislav Rostropovich and Phyllis Newman. Bernstein will con-

duct the last program on Sunday evening.

Though age has somewhat tempered his stage excesses, Bernstein remains a perplexing artist whom many people find hard to take, musically and personally. No matter. Orchestra musicians who earlier in his career condescended to him as "show-biz Lenny" now play for him with an ardor that few of his conducting colleagues can command. And audiences, who made an overnight idol of him on that famous day in 1943 when he substituted as conductor of the New York Philharmonic, have always been in his pocket. To a hero-hungry public, Bernstein was never merely a conductor or a composer or a pianist. He was, from

the beginning, America's musical celebrity. He has thrown himself at so many different projects, and with such relentless ex-penditures of energy, that the trip from young prodigy to old master had to be pothole-strewn at times. The wonder is that the career has developed as smoothly as it has. His untamable ego, his unashamed need for attention and affection and his

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The conductor's superheated podium performances are now greeted as the ripened interpretations of a revered master.

theatrical flair make him a satirist's dream Bernstein has always been an easy target for extramusical barbs — Tom Wolfe, you recall, pasted the "radical chic" label on him for his political activities involving the Black Panthers. Was he a Renaissance man, professional head-shakers asked, or simply a restless jack-of-all-trades? Here, after all, was a virtuoso pianist who found it necessary to become a symphony conductor, an electrifying symphony conduc-tor who could not resist becoming a musicappreciation teacher on television, an acclaimed composer of concert works who also had to be the toast of Broadway.

The career has been a maze of such seeming contradictions. Consider, for instance, that this famously mobile conductor — of whom Harold Schonberg wrote in the early 1960s that he "rose vertically, a la Nijinsky, and hovered there a good 15 seconds by the clock" — learned his craft, not under a similarly flamboyant maestro, but from the late Fritz Reiner, stern proponent of podium minimalism and the vest-

Like the composer with whom he most closely identifies, Gustav Mahler, Bernstein has wrestled during much of his career with conflicting impulses. It was his ability to empathize with Mahler's psychological torments, as expressed in searing performances and recordings during the 1960s, that persuaded the music world

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once and for all of Bernstein's importance as an interpreter.

as an interpreter.

Apparently there was an Offenbach hiding there, too, prodding him to compose such relatively light musicals as "On the Town," "Wonderful Town" and "West Side Story," as well as the more ambitious operetta "Candide," Like Offenbach, whose genius embraced both the high-spirited "Orpheus in Hades" and the grandly operatic "Tales of Hoffmann," Bernstein has successfully worked both sides of the aesthetic street. He could move freely from the popular raffishness of the ballet "Fancy Free" to the heavier pretensions of his cy Free" to the heavier pretensions of his symphony "The Age of Anxiety," based on an Auden poem, or his "Serenade," after Plato's "Symposium."

It does seem reasonable that a former wonder boy should write incidental music for J.M. Barrie's "Peter Pan," though not inevitable that the same artist should be attracted to the Lamentations of Jeremiah as the basis for his Symphony No. 1. He can produce a "Kaddish" Symphony inspired by Hebrew liturgy as well as a "Mass" that refers at least nominally to Roman Catholic rites. Wearing one hat, he composes "Prelude, Fugue and Riffs" for jazz ensemble, and, under another, "Chich-ester Psalms" on biblical themes. He has been at home both lecturing at Harvard on Noam Chomsky's linguistic theories, and on national television, where his musicappreciation programs, begun in 1954, ran for 15 years. He writes light verse and sets Rilke poetry to music.

He is - one more apparent conflict an intellectual striver with a yearning to be respected in bookish circles who nonetheless swims against academic tides. Not the least of his contributions to 20th-century music may turn out to be his refusal to boy to the peer pressure that in the post-World War II years sent so many of his colleagues scurrying after Webern and, finally, Stravinsky, into the serial camp. While music director of the Philharmonic, he remained a tonalist in his compositions but made sure that audiences knew what was going on in avant-garde circles. Playing both ad-vocate and skeptic, he conducted more than 40 premitres of atonal works, pepper-ing his programs with names such as Car-ter, Babbitt, Cage, Berio and Stockhausen.

Critics used to grieve over Bernstein's unwillingness to settle for only one career in a lifetime. Detractors joked that he could not decide whether to be the next Toscanini, the next Beethoven or the next Cole Porter. He still has not decided, but we have learned to let him run his own confusing race. It is a career with more heads than Hydra, but a one-headed Leonard Bernstein would not be Leonard Bernstein, and American music would be markedly poorer than it is today. Certainly more boring.

#### **PEOPLE**

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8 Are D As Spie Against

By Jeff Gerth

WASHINGTON — The Unite

States and West Germany have to

overed a spy ring that has bee

supplying Hungardan intelligent

agents with secret Western militar

agents with including U.S. Arm documents, including U.S. Arm

plans to defend Europe, according to Reasan administration official

faminar with the case.

The officials said that the espain

age network had existed for

officials in Sweden and We

IA prosecutor in Frankfurt sai

Thursday that a former U.S. Arm

Argeant Clyde Les Conrad ha

heen arrested and charged with e

pionage in an "especially grav

ase involving the supriving a

cres to the Soviet Union, The As

[A Swedish prosecutor said two

Hungarian-born brothers had bee

detained and had confessed t

working for the Hungarian secret service. Aside from Mr. Course

those arrested, all in West Europe

an countries, were not immediated

It was not immediately possible to fully assess the damage to U.S national security. But some offi

dals said military experts wer

comparing the situation to 2 sp

case exposed in 1985, in which

former U.S. Navy warrant offices

John A. Walker Jr., sold vital infor

mation to the Soviet Union for 16

Investigators as they believe

that the German-Eurod spy ring with the aid of countries in Sweden

provided American, Wast German

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zation secrets, apparenting obtaine

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sociated Press reported

identified.

Ormany detained eight person Tuesday, according to America efficials familiar with the investiga-

familiar with the case.

leasi 10 vents.

British Censors Trim Stallone's 'Rambo III'

Sylvester Stallone may be able to beat armies but not the British ceasors who made 24 cuts and said nobody under 18 could see: "Rambo III." James Ferman, director of the British Board of Film Classification, said: "It is said that Rambo contributes to an attitude which glamorizes weapons. The film was definitely handled the way it was because it was 'Rambo III'. 2 **□** 1 5 6 20

Joan Kennedy, 51, the former wife of U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, was placed on probation for one year and lost her license for it 45 days after she did not contest a. charge of drunken driving. Mrs. Kennedy, who was arrested July 5 also was ordered by the Barnstable. Massachusetts, court to pay \$677 in 1 fines and to participate in an alcohol-education program. 

A U.S. appeals court has upheld a \$450,000 judgment in favor of Frank Sinatra against a Swiss health clinic that gave a false story in 1984 to the National Enquires The story said the singer was admitted for youth regeneration treatment. The court upheld the misappropriation of Sinatra's name and photograph. Sinana's & bel claim was settled out of court.

Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and his younger brother, Jo-achim, suffered minor injuries in an automobile accident mear. Caliors, France. Police said Joachim lost control of the car, which smashed i into a tree and somersaulted several times. The princes and two friends were treated in a hospital and released on Tuesday men.

Frederik, 20, has a fractured should der. Joschim. 19, and the others suffered bruises. The princes were visiting their parents who are spending their vacation at the Cancastle, ancestral home of their French-born father, Count Hemi de Montpezat.

Stevie Wonder, kicking off and believe that I can make a contribut tion to the city that has given me so much." A lifelong Democrat, Wender said he would not abandon has music for politics.

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on a charge of murdering Guillermo Cano, owner of the Bogota daily El Especiador. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has asserted that Mr. Escobar heads the socalled Medellin cartei that sampgies most of the cocaine that enters the United States.



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